

# The Jerusalem Star

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حرسا لم سفار اسوعية سياسية تصدر عن الشركة الاردنية للصحافة والنشر «الدستور»

Amman, 28 July-3 August 1983

## Hebron terror campaign mounts

### 'City undergoing Judaization'

By Lella G. Deeb  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The flagrant attack on Tuesday by four Israelis at the Islamic University in Hebron, which killed three students and wounded 33, was not only the concern of the people of Hebron and Palestine but should concern the whole world, says exiled Hebron Mayor Fahd Al-Qawasmī. Any attack on the sanctity of an education institution is an act of aggression against all recognized values and ethics.

In an interview with The Star, Mr Qawasmī said statements of condemnation from the Security Council or United States were not enough. The US should halt Israeli settlement once and for all. "I appeal to international public opinion to

Continued on page 32



Israeli paratroopers arrive by helicopter in Hebron with their equipment after the Islamic University massacre. The town was clamped under total curfew after the attack.

### 'Attack calls for reaction in kind'

By Khader Mansour  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The fatal Israeli attack on the Islamic University in Hebron should draw reaction by the same methods and at the same level, says Occupied Territories Affairs Ministry Undersecretary Shawkat Mahmoud.

Mr. Mahmoud told The Star that all Arabs had a duty to react swiftly and positively, and to provide substantial support to the Arab population of Hebron. The Hebronites should be helped to develop their town as well as to "consolidate their existence in their city, the second sacred city after Jerusalem" in occupied Palestine.

Mr. Mahmoud said it was ironic that the same Israeli "moderates" who previously had opposed the extension of Israeli law in the West Bank were now calling for it, ostensibly to protect the Arab inhabitants. This shows that they and all Israelis are eager to see Hebron Judaized just as Jerusalem has been, he said.

All aggressive and violent acts of Israelis have the full backing of the Israeli government, he charged.

## 'Syria is behind PLO problems': Amro

AMMAN (Star) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat is the symbol of Palestine, and any action against him is taken as being against everything Palestinian, says Mr. Nabil Amro, a member of the Fateh Revolutionary Council.

In an interview with The Star's Lella Deeb on the current problems within the Fateh movement, Mr.

Amro said that the Syrian regime, which was responsible for all the problems between it and the PLO, had misunderstood Mr. Arafat's importance. It had also made unfortunate mistakes as regards Palestinian opinion in the occupied territories.

Mr. Amro said there was no solution in sight to the crisis within Fateh because of external interference. He said the primary party responsible

for this interference was Syria, and that Libya played a secondary role.

On the movement's internal dissent, Mr. Amro said it was inevitable that such a central and important movement should face a host of internal problems. But democratic dialogue, within an established organizational framework, is the means to solve them. In reply to charges by dissidents that there is no such real framework, he said those individuals and groups had had the chance but participated only to a limited extent in the main frameworks, and "we blamed them for that."

However, even if this negative attitude continues, a general assembly could be held and internal reform movement, and in the Palestine Liberation Organization, are in need of developing our internal structure, our apparatus and our institutions, and all the facets of our political life."

Mr. Amro charged Syria with rejecting the principle of an independent Palestinian decision-making authority, and said that this rejection polarized the Palestinian community. "Our Syrian brothers refuse to believe the Palestinian fact that interference in the affairs of the Palestinians by any regime, in spite of the slogans used, will find rejection," he said.

He ridiculed the Syrian accusation of PLO "hesitation" with regard to President Reagan's 1 September 1982 peace proposals, and Syria's attitude towards Palestinian-Jordanian consultations.

"How long will the Arab regime... progressive and nationalist" remain unable to offer tangible action for the Palestinian people instead of thinking up plans for their murder?" he asked.

## West Bank travellers describe clampdown

By Hamdan Al-Haj  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Israeli occupation authorities are refusing to allow people below 40 years of age to leave the occupied West Bank, a traveller arriving in Amman from the occupied territory said on Wednesday.

The measure was one of several taken to quell unrest in the wake of violent incidents on Tuesday. A curfew was imposed on Nablus, Ja'ezon, Halhoul, Bethlehem and Hebron, one person arriving from the West Bank told The Star.

Eyewitnesses to the shooting of a teenage girl in Nablus on Tuesday said

the girl, Ilham Abu Za'rour, had been engaged to be married on Sunday. She had come to Nablus from Jerusalem to visit her fiancé.

Trapped in the middle of a demonstration crowd, she was struck in the liver by a bullet from an Israeli soldier's gun.

People arriving from the West Bank said the situation there was "depressing and miserable." One person said that Hebron Mayor Mustafa Natshe had not been allowed to enter the hospital to visit students who had been wounded in an attack on the Islamic College by Israeli extremists, in which three people died.

## Secrets of US-Israel aid emerge

By Abdulsalam Massarueh  
Star Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Israel owes the United States more than \$20 billion in aid repayments, according to a previously secret report published in Washington on 24 June.

The report says that Israel has to pay \$1 billion a year just to service, or pay the interest on, its massive debt. This is thought to put an unbearable burden on the fragile Israeli economy, which will collapse unless many US loans are converted into grants.

Some portions of the report, which was prepared by the US General Accounting Office (GAO), were revealed on 17 June. But more than 50 paragraphs were deleted because they were too sensitive, which indicates the importance the State Department placed upon the information.

The American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) was able to obtain an uncensored copy, and

then published it. The GAO on 11 July denied the truth of the ADC's version. But the office asked the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to "look into a massive leak to news organizations of a classified report on US aid to Israel."

When the ADC heard that the GAO is attempting to destroy the credibility of the uncensored report it issued the following statement: "ADC stands behind its publication of the draft report as accurate. The onus is not on ADC for publishing the report, or on the GAO staff for preparing it. It is on the Reagan administration and some members of Congress who seek to hide the true extent and nature of the US-Israeli aid relationship from the American people."

ADC called upon the Justice Department to investigate how so much pressure was exerted to keep pertinent facts in the draft report secret, away from the American public.

GAO officials said on Tuesday 12 July, that the Justice Department has

opened a probe into the matter, and they added that the GAO has never before asked the FBI to investigate an unauthorized leak of its documents.

One official said: "there have been GAO leaks before, but never this blatant."

US assistance to Israel from 1948 through fiscal year 1983 totalled over \$25 billion, which includes: over \$16.5 billion in military loans and grants; over \$6.5 billion in economic assistance loans and grants under the security assistance programme and over \$2 billion in other nonsecurity assistance programmes which includes: "Food for Peace"... and aid for resettling Jews from the Soviet Union.

Since 1974, almost half of Israel's military assistance has been in the form of grants and, since 1979, economic aid has been entirely a cash transfer, meaning that funds are not linked to specific projects or commodity imports.



### INSIDE Tourism and Travel in Jordan

a 16-page supplement

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Jerash festival tickets are on sale now until August 10, 1983 at the Royal Cultural Centre and other outlets.

See official program in the Supplement

jordan

## McKellar calls for negotiations

By Lella G. Deeb  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Australian shadow Foreign Minister Michael McKellar, in a visit of several days to Jordan this week, met high officials and ministers in his attempt to familiarise himself with Middle East problems.

Mr. McKellar made it clear during his visit that his party was behind all United States efforts to reach a Middle East settlement.

In an interview with The Star, Mr. McKellar said, "I would like to see negotiations start in relation to the West Bank and Gaza."

He said that his party, although it was in the opposition now, supported the policy of the Australian government regarding the Palestine question. He added that both Australian parties regarded Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis of a negotiated settlement, and that they support the Camp David accords and the Reagan plan of 1 September 1982.

On the Fez Arab Peace Plan, Mr. McKellar said that it indicated an implicit recognition of the state of Israel, and it showed that "people were beginning to look for negotiations rather than resolve the problem by force of arms."

Along with Israel's right to exist, Mr. McKellar said that the Palestinians' legitimate rights should also be recognized. "I would like to see them have a territory which they feel was significant to them," he said. "I think that it is important that Israel and the rest of the world believe that there is no question as to Israel's right to exist. Given that, then effective negotiations could take place."

Mr. McKellar, who was recently appointed opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, is in the course of a world tour. He has visited the Middle East before, when as minister of health in the previous government, he led an Australian delegation to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states. He believes that his current trip, which included Jordan, Lebanon, Israel and Egypt, will help him acquire a "better appreciation" of the complexities of the Middle East situation, and the differences which will "hopefully be overcome."

Here in Amman for a few days, he conferred with the Jordanian ministers of foreign affairs, information and occupied territories affairs on current events. In each country he visited, he met with government representatives and members of the various political groups.

In Lebanon, Mr. McKellar met with members of the Phalanges and the Progressive Socialist Party, Maronites and the Shiite Amal leader Nabil Berri. He also met with individual Palestinians, but has not conferred with Palestine Liberation Organization officials nor will he do that before leaving the area for home on Monday, after an absence of nearly two months.

On this trip, Mr. McKellar attended the Pacific Democratic Union meeting in Honolulu, and in London joined in the formation of the International Democratic Union, later visiting the European Economic Community in Brussels. He leaves Jordan on Thursday, and his last stop before going home will be Thailand.

He said in Lebanon he had found a line common to all parties he had met with, and that was the necessity of the withdrawal of "all foreign occupation forces" from Lebanon. He said that these were the exact words used to him to describe the situation. He also said that the Israelis had "assured me that they will not stay in Lebanon one moment longer than necessary," and that they had no intention of staying there permanently.

## Beirut Arab University retains standing in Jordan, chief says

By Hamdan Al-Haj  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — President of the Arab University of Beirut Dr. Muhsin Khalil on Monday described reports that the Jordanian Ministry of Education intends to withdraw its recognition of the university as "rumours that have no basis in truth."

Speaking at a press conference at the Holiday Inn, he said no party can withdraw its recognition of the university because in doing so the "credibility of other well-established universities such as Alexandria University will also be threatened."

Dr. Khalil said that the Arab University of Beirut has suffered great damage because of the civil war in Lebanon. "Three main colleges, workshops and laboratories and the administrative buildings were all heavily damaged or destroyed," he said.

He estimated the damage caused by the war in Lebanon at the university to be about JD 1.6 million, "half of which has been covered by the university up to now."

As for the damaged buildings on the university campus, Dr. Khalil said most of them had been rebuilt, which allowed regular studies to resume for the winter semester of December 1982-May 1983. The university decided to hold examination sessions for its students in the halls of other universities, Dr. Khalil said. It divided its examination sessions into three and held them in Beirut, Alexandria and Amman.

The Amman session, which began on 19 June and will end on 6 August, is being attended by 4,813 students, of which 3,597 are Jordanians.

Dr. Khalil praised the president of the University of Jordan and his professors for "their efforts to make examination a success."

## Embassy officer plays down Lebanon's freeze on visas

By Najwa Kefay  
Special to the Star

AMMAN — The present policy of granting visas for travel from Jordan to Lebanon only in special cases is not a deliberate anti-Jordanian step, nor will it last indefinitely, says Hussein Shamas, counselor at the Lebanese embassy in Amman.

Mr. Shamas has arrived in Amman only recently to take up his first long-term posting outside Lebanon. In an interview with The Star, he discussed the visa situation, Lebanese-Jordanian relations and the political situation in Lebanon.

Asked whether it is true that the Lebanese embassy in Amman is making it difficult to obtain visas to enter Lebanon, Mr. Shamas said, "Rumours exaggerate the truth. We are not making it impossible as they claim. Lebanon as it is now is in a state of confusion. It is reorganizing and preparing itself to receive its visitors."

"The policy of students who want to go to Beirut are destroyed. If we allow these students to go there now, they will create a social problem, which Lebanon could do without now."

"Businessmen and labourers are not very much encouraged to go there for work, simply because there is unemployment in Lebanon now, and, prior to, when it comes to jobs, is for the Lebanese."

The policy of not giving entry permits, except in very special cases, is a safety measure. "And this is a general policy, not here in Jordan only," Mr. Shamas said. In the name of the Lebanese people, he asked Jordanians to be more understanding, and said he hopes that very soon "a day will come when Lebanon will be ready to receive and welcome all those who want to come to it."

Warm welcome  
Asked about the Lebanese community in Jordan, Mr. Shamas said a large number of Lebanese live in this country happily and productively. Lebanese people started coming to Jordan in large numbers, around the beginning of the civil war in Lebanon in 1975, he said. Yet there are those who have been here a long time before then, but still have not obtained Jordanian nationality.

These Lebanese citizens were encouraged to stay by the warm welcome they received from the Jordanians on the official, as well as unofficial levels.

## Arab Women's Council

Continued from previous page

In Tuesday's audience, Nuhad Ruggiero, who is also a board member of the National Association of Arab Americans, appealed to the Queen for financial support, she told The Star that any personal or group contributions would be most welcome, and should be sent to the Council at P.O. Box 5653, Washington, DC, 20016.

She added that for the AWC to be able to continue their work, funds are essential. For example, one full-page advertisement in a major newspaper costs \$22,000.

She also said contributions to the Arab Women's Educational Fund, on whose board she also serves, are also welcome. These funds are to be used by the newly-formed fund for educational purposes. Such as the essay competition project, which helps educate Americans on the Palestinian problem.

Continued on next page

## Arab Women's Council seeks support

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor on Tuesday received representatives of the Arab Women's Council (AWC) in the United States along with three young Americans brought to Jordan as a prize for their essays on the Middle East conflict.

Queen Noor expressed her pleasure at the visitors' efforts. The audience was also attended by the essayists' accompanying teachers. One of them, Slater Hugo Huck, said the Queen impressed them with her thoughtfulness and respect for humanity.

The Queen expressed her interest in the work of the Arab Women's Council, and indicated the possibility that she might accept their invitation to be a keynote speaker at their forthcoming spring conference on "Ethnocide."

In interviews with The Star, the AWC members spoke of the activities of the council, which is a very young group.

The council was born last year, during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Chairwoman Najat Al-Khail told The Star that Arab women living in the US had been planning to form an organization whose first meeting was to be on

15 July that year; but the invasion spurred them to action before that date.

The first thing they did was to contact Americans who had written to thank the Algerian embassy for its mediation work Algeria did in securing the release of the American hostages in Iran. The women felt that these people might be interested in the situation of the Middle East, so they were asked to help. "Let your voice be heard," the AWC told them. Many wrote back, sending cash or cheques. Some sent only money — probably Dr. Khalil thinks, because they were afraid to show support for the Palestinian cause openly.

The ad hoc committee also sent an open letter to President Reagan. They wrote the Arab heads of state in the name of Arab wives and mothers, asking them to unite and help the Lebanese and Palestinian people. It was then that a press conference was held, and during which the letter was presented to Arab League UN representative Dr. Clovis Makoud, who passed it on to the Arab leaders. The women received a letter of thanks from Arab League Secretary General Chadi Kibbi.

The council is run by a 15-member board of directors, whose president is Mrs. Nouha Alhegailan, wife of the Saudi Arabian ambassador to the US.

The Council arranged a tour of three groups of its members to 22 cities where they appeared on a total of 69 radio and television shows and had 33 newspaper interviews. Before arriving in each city, an advertisement was put in the local papers, asking people to help, to seek out the facts and show the deeds committed by Israel in Lebanon.

But the action that had most impact, at least in the Middle East was the vigil the women held in front of the White House. For 12 days, relays of silent women, dressed in black and carrying lighted candles, stood in front of the White House. If asked anything, they would silently hand out information pamphlets bearing statistics of casualties and other information.

One man threatened to sue the protesters for disseminating false information; but all the information handed out was gathered from the International Committee of the Red Cross and other impartial sources; and the suit never materialised.

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jordan



Computers on show at the Amra Hotel (picture by Tricia Weir)

## First-ever computer exhibition is success

By Khader Mansour  
and Tricia Weir  
Star Staff Writers

AMMAN — Jordan's first exhibition devoted solely to computers opened at the Amra Hotel in Amman last Saturday and ran for three days.

The Arab Data Company which specialises in the promotion of computers, mainly American & Japanese organized the exhibition in co-operation with "Computer" magazine, which has its head office in London, and offices throughout the Middle East including Jordan.

Chief Editor of the magazine, Mr. Turki Areeed spoke to the Star immediately after his arrival in Amman. "We have adopted many of the ideas used in the Gulf states for this exhibition," he said. "People are very cost-conscious in Jordan and computers coincide with their desire to cut costs."

"We have promoted this exhibition in a very aggressive way, exploiting all the media. We are also trying to set a standard in Jordan and I think we have accomplished a great deal," added Mr. Areeed.

Mr. Areeed said that the next computer exhibition was planned to be held in Kuwait on 12 February 1984 and further events are planned for Bahrain, Tunisia and Egypt.

There is a wide range of equipment on display and the public, even the uninitiated, can easily measure the quality, efficiency and value of computers themselves and various related items of technical equipment in both office and home.

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## Jordan

### 'What is folklore,' seminar is asked

AMMAN (Star) — A discussion of the question "what is folklore" engaged participants in a seminar last Saturday at the Pakistani Graduates Club.

Mr. Nisar Sarhan, member of the World Palestinian Folklore Day committee, asked whether or not the old traditions only could be considered as "folklore" at the seminar after four popular Arab poets read some of their work. A lively discussion on the topic ensued, with many people saying that the work of contemporary artists ought to be admitted as folklore.

Among the other questions discussed was why the Arab world refused to broadcast any of the new Palestinian popular songs, because such songs were not true folklore ones. "This poetry is from the Arab people and it is forcing itself into their lectures and their homes," Mr. Sarhan said.

In the general discussion one of the four poets, Musa Al-Arifi, said that it was not an inviolable rule that everything written in colloquial Arabic should be part of the folklore, nor everything written in standard Arabic should not be. "Any kind of poetry that is true and carries the problems, hopes and expectations of the people will be adopted by them, whether it is in colloquial or standard Arabic," he said.

### Local rock concert is a tumultuous success



The Ace band brings its audience to their feet in the outdoor concert

Story and pictures  
by Triela Weir  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Prince Ali open-air theatre was packed to capacity last Thursday evening for a charity concert by the young Heavy Metal rock group Ace.

These local youngsters had no trouble in capturing the attention of their equally young audience, who responded to every number with noisy enthusiasm from the very outset of the one-and-three-quarter-hour show.

Ace played many of their own numbers, but the programme was punctuated with rousing rock favourites

like "Roll Over Beethoven", made famous by star rock groups including the Rolling Stones and the Beatles. During this and several of their other upbeat numbers Ace had their audience literally dancing in the aisles.

The momentum was maintained by a song composed by local radio personality and singer Charles Metropolis, "The Angel and the Sword".

I do not know whether there was displeasure at my intrusion while taking pictures of the concert or if it was a sudden distaste for the music being played, but during one of the numbers I was hit by a flying egg. Such are the hazards of being a Jerusalem Star photographer! It only spoiled my enjoyment temporarily.



Fida Safitil applies her talent to the keyboard

I did wonder however, why people come along to such a show carrying eggs, if not to throw them — but why?

The final number was "Here I Go Again", made famous by another group called "White Snake".

Ace is a very young group. The oldest performer is Amer Muhaisen, who at just 17 plays an interesting lead guitar. He has played electric guitar for four years.

Sixteen-year-old Halim Safitil is on bass guitar while his younger sister Fida (13) competently accompanies him on keyboards and with vocals.

The fourth member of the group is 16-year-old Ramzi Doany, who en-

thusiastically bashes out the live rock beat on drums.

This young Jordanian quickly ready demonstrates musical talent and have proved to be very professional.

They also show the very necessary discipline for their music. Unfortunately that statement cannot be extended to their audience. I recommend to future the stewards at these events. If there are any, should make the presence felt throughout the auditorium.

## Precast units to cut building costs in half

By Hamdan Al-Haj  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Use of construction components provided by Jordan's projected precast concrete factory could mean savings of up to 50 per cent, says an expert attached to the project.

Mr. Ahmad Al-Isis, a board member of the Jordan Precast Concrete Company (JPC), told The Star in an interview that the 50 per cent figure for savings was based on an analysis of all the indirect benefits to builders from shorter construction times. The time savings themselves would be around 16 per cent.

"The demand for all types of buildings has expanded in Jordan during recent years and the same trend is likely to continue for at least another decade," Mr. Isis said. But "the capacity of production by the national construction industry, relying mainly on traditional methods, is limited by the shortage of technical managerial staff."

"Development of a precast industry has been suggested as a possible solution to the problems created by this situation, such as increasing construction costs and excessive participation of foreign firms and labour."

Mr. Isis pointed to figures which indicated that the volume of construction from 1976-80 was between 6 million and 9 million square metres and cost JD 400-600 million, compared with initial five-year plan estimates of 4 million square metres and JD250 million.

#### Larger share for locals

"There is no major obstacle to the development of precasting in Jordan, neither on the marketing nor on the industrial side," he said. In addition to the time saving, he said one major advantage would be savings in direct construction costs, "which might be in a range of 5-15 per cent of the structural cost." The use of precast components

would also make it possible for local firms with limited capacity to keep a larger share of the construction market.

"Other advantages include safety, better quality and less influence of weather conditions."

The JPC plant will produce all kinds of precast pieces, but one important part of its production will be prefabricated wall panels for buildings. Mr. Isis pointed out that this product differed from light prefabrication techniques which produce small elements.

The factory to produce these elements will be located at Qastal, near the Queen Alia International Airport, 27 kilometres south of the Seventh Circle in Amman. It is to include five units: the mixing plant, prefabrication shop for installation of equipment, reinforcement prefabrication shop, the prefabrication shop proper, surface finishing plant and storage areas.

After the first plant has been in production for some time, another may be built, probably somewhere north of Amman. Cost of transportation to likely building sites is an important factor in plant location.

On the use of precast, Mr. Isis said, "The basic specifications of a construction system should be acquired from a foreign firm rather than engineered by the company itself, in order to be immediately operational." He said a system should be "based on a variety of basic elements (bearing and non-bearing walls, columns, beams, floors) permitting different types of structural arrangements; should include most usual other elements, and provide assembly and jointing procedures as simple as possible and relying on locally available materials."

"Many existing systems fulfill these conditions and could be considered for selection at the bidding stage."

Public sector projects are considered the most likely clients for prefabricated materials. "In the



Home construction: Prefabricated units will speed the process

education sector, a succession of IBRD (World Bank) financed projects, although they form only a small proportion of the total construction programmes, play an essential role in promoting new construction techniques and stricter technical management procedures."

Various agencies are involved in school building, but the Education and Municipal and Rural Affairs Ministries are the most likely to use the precast units, because they will be building medium-size schools with repetitive design. The same is true of clinic construction programmes of the Health Ministry and the Royal Medical Services.

Public housing construction is estimated at 4,500 units per year on average during the 1981-85 period and 6,000 per year in 1986-92,

with approximately half the total in Amman district. These figures do not include low-cost programmes such as the World Bank-financed Urban Development project in Amman.

Together with a small volume of government building, this brings the estimated public-sector demand to 950,000 square metres a year by 1985, compared to 350,000 in 1981. The private sector is modestly estimated to require 450,000 square metres per year.

#### Contractor to be chosen

Tenders are now being evaluated and a contractor will be chosen very soon to build the JPC plant. It is expected to start with production of 200 square metres a day for two months (one shift), and increase its production to 400 sq.m/day after four months.

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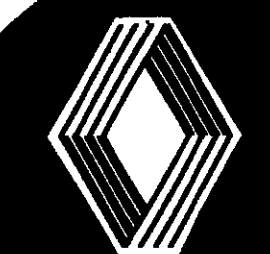
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## Taipei fights back against loss of trade to China

TAIPEI (ONS) — Sales of textiles from China have overtaken those from Taiwan in two of the latter's largest markets, Hong Kong and Japan. Exports of canned mushrooms from China to the United States and West Germany have taken over the market share formerly held by Taiwan.

These statistics are bad news in Taipei, where for years the government has worried that the mainland would use its huge natural resources and limitless manpower to undercut Taiwan in its export market. More than half the GNP of Taiwan, an island with very few resources, comes from exports, so it is on these that its survival depends.

Under Mao's policy of self-reliance and the 10-year period of the Cultural Revolution, China posed no trade threat to Taiwan. But since 1978 the Peking government has put most of its energy into economic modernisation.

Exports grew by 29 per cent in 1980 and 1981, and by 3.5 per cent last year. Total trade in 1982 was \$18.6 billion, compared to Taiwan's \$41.08 billion. If government projections from both sides prove accurate, China will overtake Taiwan in exports this year.

China and Taiwan are competitors in terms of markets. Included among the top 10 markets of both are the US, Japan, West Germany, Hong Kong and Singapore. Up to 90 per cent of China's exports go to the western world, much the same as Taiwan's.

But there is a difference in product profile. Over 80 per cent of Taiwan's exports are industrial goods, while over 70 per cent of China's are agricultural and mineral products.

The keenest competition is in textiles and garments, food products and light industrial

items, like shoes, toys, handicrafts and china. Textiles and garments have long been Taiwan's biggest foreign currency earner, accounting for nearly a quarter of export earnings last year.

But China's exports in this field overtook Taiwan in 1981, and the US Commerce Department has predicted that textile exports from China will surpass those from Taiwan in the US by 1985. Land and labour costs here are estimated to be 10 times higher than on the mainland.

These changes could in the long run have a profound political significance. Although it has diplomatic relations with just over 20 countries, Taiwan does business with over 150. The popularity of its goods and the comparative smallness of China's foreign trade has meant that Peking has not been able to isolate Taipei in the economic field as it has done so successfully in the political one.

The agreement by Holland to allow Taiwan's national carrier, China Airlines, to land in Amsterdam is one recent example of how the economic benefits of trading with Taiwan outweighed the diplomatic cost of Peking's protest.

But, if China's foreign trade continues to increase as rapidly as it has done since 1978, it would within the next 10 years be in a position to impose a boycott on countries who traded with Taiwan, similar to the one the Arabs have imposed against Israel.

The government here is keenly aware of this risk. In a report to the legislative assembly earlier this month, the director general of the Board of Foreign Trade, Vincent Slew, accused Peking of trying to undermine Taiwan's foreign trade by dumping low-cost industrial products on world markets and spreading lies that Taiwan makes only counterfeit goods.

## Lagos government eyes inflation trend nervously

By Richard Hall

LAGOS (ONS) — Lagos Radio last month quoted an ancient Nigerian proverb to point the way to solving a modern difficulty. The proverb goes: "When a rat falls down from the ceiling into the sitting room, it becomes the victim of all those around."

The topic under discussion on the radio (as it is on every Nigerian street corner) was the hoarding of scarce consumer goods. The commentator accused "treacherous traders" and "economic saboteurs" of making life wretched for fellow citizens by creating artificial shortages to force up market prices.

The emotive language reflects a growing public anger at a sudden surge in living costs. A loaf has doubled to more than \$1.50. A car tyre, costing \$80 less than two months ago, is now \$160. All manner of household items which Nigerians had come to take for granted in more affluent times are now hard to find or beyond an average householder's pocket.

The rat that falls from the ceiling and must be destroyed is not the "greedy trader" but the metaphorical "monster of economic recession." However, there must be a risk that frustrations will burst out in violence if the shortages grow worse.

It is an exciting time in Nigeria, with the general elections less than a month away. Such a serious economic crisis must pose a threat to the chances of re-election for President Shugu Shagari. A once fair wind is being taken from the sails of his National Party of Nigeria.

The grumbling of wives when they go to the markets — whether in Ibadan, or Onitsha or Kano — is echoed by furious protests higher up the financial scale. Businessmen find they cannot get paid for work already done, and have to sit around for days on end in bureaucrats' offices.

There is a severe shortage of money in circulation but the government dare not release it. That would merely add fuel to inflation.

Expatriate businessmen working in Nigeria are learning in very personal ways the extent of the squeeze on local and foreign currency. They want to send remittances home, but the funds are withdrawn immediately in local currency from their Nigerian accounts but it may be some months before the central banking system releases the foreign currency to make a transfer possible.

Japan has ordered all its commercial banks to stop accepting letters of credit from Nigeria because of the payments backlog. On 9 June, international banks led by Barclays International of London agreed to the refinancing of Nigeria's overdue trade debts totalling \$1.3 billion.

This can give a breathing space, and allow some more import licences to be granted for essential manufacturing materials and foodstuffs. But \$1.3 billion is only a part — perhaps 30 per cent — of the total arrears.

So the "monster of recession", the rat from ceiling, may take a long time to kill. Although Nigeria is selling its maximum Opec oil quota, economists think that the revenues will not make the nationwide austerity for at least a year.

One casualty is President Shagari's most assured vision, the new federal capital at Abuja. Work there has slowed almost to a halt, although roads are still being laid. One day, perhaps, the will bear tens of thousands of civil servants to work in those grandiose ministry buildings now frozen on consultants' drawing-boards.

As prices spiral up, the voters watch; Shagari's opponents are already hinting that not simply "greedy traders" but also the insatiable appetite of Abuja is to blame for the woes of the common man.

## Opec vs. Nopec

Rivalry with other producers

launches organization into the world of international diplomacy

By Robert Poullot  
Star Economy Analyst

AS LONG as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) controlled 40 per cent or more of world crude production, playing price leaders and keeping Saudi Arabia as a swing producer were enough to stabilize the international market.

But now that its share has nosedived to 28 per cent, Opec has shrunk to a marginal force — temporarily at least — and can hardly dictate its conditions to non-Opec (Nopec) producers any longer.

Thus, in-house discipline and foreign diplomacy have now become more important even than half-yearly tumultuous conferences.

Opec has hardly spent as much time on foreign diplomacy in its 23-year history as it has over the last five months.

Close contacts with Mexico were stepped up, mainly through Venezuela and Saudi Arabia. Nigel Lawson, the British Energy Secretary, spent a week touring the Gulf (Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the UAE) praising the new found co-operation between the UK and Opec. And the last straw came a month later when Belkacem Nabi, Algeria's energy czar, flew to Moscow to hold talks with Soviet leaders on the need to stabilize the international markets.

Yet, behind polite exchanges and warm greetings, Opec diplomacy has failed to far to induce Nopec countries to exercise greater self-discipline. Since January, Mexico, North Sea producers (UK and Norway) and the Soviet Union have in fact continued to increase their market share by at least 600,000 barrels a day.

The Soviet Union alone, which normally exports 1.1 million barrels a day, is reported to have reached a record high of 1.6 million barrels a day at discounted prices.

### Sharp warning

The danger flashing ahead is that as soon as prices would stabilize thanks to Opec's greater self-discipline, Nopec producers might try to undercut the organization by taking advantage first of any upturn in the oil market. That would leave Opec alone to shoulder the burden of depressed sales and mounting balance of payments deficits.

That is now happening, with all the pressure it entails on poorer and far more vulnerable Opec members such as Nigeria.

Only a few days ago, both Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti Oil Minister, and Dr. Fadhl Al-Chalabi, the organization's acting secretary-general, felt the need to raise the issue publicly in very harsh words. Referring to possible retaliation moves by Opec (through a sharp price cut liable to hit high cost oil producers), they complained severely about the lack of discipline among Nopec producers.

Figures are still hard to get (they won't be issued for another month) and a hail, but first-hand indications show that Nopec producers are recovering much faster than Opec members in terms of daily output since February's slump.



## IN BRIEF

● AMMAN — THE DIRECTOR of the tenders department in the Ministry of Public Works stated that several local and foreign firms have prequalified for the construction of highways linking Amman-Juwaida, Zarqa-Azraq, Zarqa-Syrian border. The cost of the listed project is estimated at JD 30 million. Tenders will be awarded within the coming two months.

With the completion of these roads, the route from the Syrian border via Mafraq to the Zarqa free zone, and the Zarqa-Juwaida-Jiza-Swaqa-Hasa-Ma'an route, will be in good repair.

● AMMAN — MINISTER of Agriculture Marwan Dudin this week reviewed with Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary-General Mahdi Al-Obeidi, co-operation between the ministry and the council.

Public Works Minister Awn Al-Masri also met Mr. Obeidi to discuss road networks and Arab transport companies. Mr. Masri and Mr. Obeidi also discussed the establishment of Arab land transport companies and other topics of common interest.

● AMMAN — EDUCATION MINISTRY Secretary General Abdul Latif Arabiyat received the Omani delegation visiting Jordan to hire schoolteachers for work in Omani schools.

● AMMAN — A JORDANIAN commercial delegation returned this week from a three-day official visit to Turkey during which the expansion of trade and the marketing of Jordanian goods in Turkish markets were discussed. The delegation visited several industrial establishments while in Turkey.

Delegation members included: Hamdi Al-Tabba', Amin Al-Husseini, Omar Abu Zaid, Adnan Darwazah and several presidents of chambers of commerce in Jordan.

● WASHINGTON — By the mid-1990s, oil price will have risen 20 per cent above their 1981 peak and the Opec nations will continue to be the main supplier of oil to consuming nations, according to the World Bank. Increased oil consumption during recovery from the global recession will result in price increases, says the World Bank's annual survey, which was released on Monday. The report predicted an annual after-inflation increase of 1.6 per cent in oil prices between 1982 and 1995. Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will continue to be the main suppliers of oil as production of crude declines in other parts of the world, including the United States and the North Sea, the report said. As a result, Opec will be influential in setting world oil prices. The world development report noted that living standards among the poor countries of Latin America and Africa declined even further last year.

## Tourism is a mixed blessing for Nepal

By Shyam Bahadur

KATMANDU — It is an often-proclaimed objective of the Nepalese government that all the people, not just city people, should share in the prosperity brought by tourism.

"What prosperity?" a growing chorus is asking. Last year Nepal brought in \$50 million worth of foreign exchange from tourists. But it spent about \$25 million importing goods and services for those tourists. The remaining \$25 million went to a few top travel agencies and hotels.

Not even the capital has done well. The inflation, caused by the tourist boom of the 1970s raised the prices of virtually all foods. Until then, Katmandu Valley raised enough vegetables for its own needs. Now it imports many from India. Land is being covered by new building, especially hotels, and the valley will probably never again grow enough to feed the cities of Katmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur — and the tourists.

But organized trekking across the countryside to the bases of the fabulous mountains of Everest and Annapurna is meant to take the tourist dollar into the countryside. The walk to Everest base camp is now so popular that between October and May there are more tourists in the region than local residents.

### Benefits for some

But in places like Mahabharat the poor of Annapurna there are few ways to earn cash. So when tourists pass up local produce, local people have no way to buy staples.

There are benefits for some. "Hundreds used to migrate seasonally from Manang to Katmandu or to India each year to seek work. Now they run small tea stalls on trekking routes and live on these earnings," said Dr. Harkha Gurung, former tourism minister and former vice-chairman of the national planning commission.

"Elsewhere, some have even taken to farming vegetables without any direct encouragement from the government," he added. But he too feels that the benefits of tourism have yet, in the words of a Tourism Department official, to "percolate down to the rural people, even in remote areas."

He notes that travel agencies in, say, the United States take 70 per cent of the tourists' fees, and the rest goes to Nepalese agents to meet food and lodging costs. "No matter they might say, the big hotels cushioned by government facilities and cheap labour have prospered," Dr. Gurung maintains.

For organized trekking parties, food is taken from Katmandu, and the local economy is left untouched. Individual hikers pay for huts along the way, fees ranging from \$5.20 to \$5.50 per night, and such travellers are in the minority.

### Negative side effects

"We have not been able to develop ancillary industries that feed directly into the tourist industry," notes Karna Sakya, a commissioner of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, and the owner of a "tourist class" hotel. "It is these industries (agriculture, making textiles, transport, etc.) that enable employment, and actually reflect the benefits of tourism."

Because the lack of positive benefits and the negative side effects, trekkers are pulling so much wood for fires



The growing numbers of tourists enjoying Nepal's famed wonders do little good to the countryside which has little to sell to them.

that this is accelerating erosion along the trails. Even litter along the trails is becoming a problem.

But it is too late to turn back. The government is committed to making Nepal "the tourist destination of South Asia," according to Minister of State for Tourism Deepak Bohra. The government licenses as a "travel agent" anyone who can produce a certain amount of capital, so the numbers of such agents have mushroomed over the past three years.

Nepal cannot survive at the moment without tourism," said Karna

Sakya, and even Dr. Gurung says that tourism is the nation's "only future resource." It is the largest single modern industry in the kingdom.

### Balance and beauty

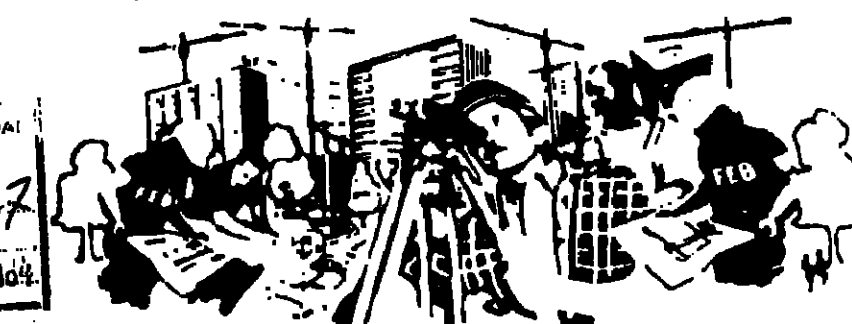
But Dr. Gurung believes the government should make and enforce certain rules. First, trekking agencies should purchase as many of their requirements as possible in local villages, and use local labour. These agencies should also be held responsible for maintaining the balance and beauty of

the environment which draws the tourists in the first place.

"It should be made compulsory for all trekkers to carry their own fuel, gas or kerosene — for cooking purposes. They should not cut trees," said Dr. Gurung.

"We have the carrying capacity for twice the number of tourists who visited last year (about 162,000), and if the people have not benefited to the anticipated extent, it is the government which has failed in putting forward a correct policy," said Karna Sakya (Earthstar).

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# Cypriots celebrate anniversary of Turkish invasion

By Juliet Pearce

NICOSIA — In an atmosphere tense with apprehension, Cyprus last week marked the ninth anniversary of the Turkish landing which changed the fate of this strategic east Mediterranean island.

Greek Cypriots are mourning the dead and missing of the invasion as well as the loss of a third of the island. The landing took place on 20 July 1974 as an answer to an Athens-backed coup aimed at achieving the union of Cyprus and Greece.

Turkish Cypriots, protected by the guns of a mainland expeditionary corps, are increasingly clamouring for full independence of the northern portion of the island where they have been regrouped.

"There is no question that the two sides are drifting apart more and more," says General Gunther Greindl, commander of the United Nations peace-keeping force.

But Syros Kyprlanou, President of the internationally recognised government of Cyprus whose mandate stops at the so-called 'Attila-line,' insists: "We will never capitulate to brute force."

Rauf Denktaş, president of the self-styled 'Turkish Federated State' made his views clear in a recent interview.

"We have tried to live in one Cyprus in partnership, (they (the Greeks) destroyed it. We demanded local autonomy, they refused it. We decided to set up a bizonal federation, they haven't implemented it. The only experiment we haven't tried so far is a proper State. As everything else has failed, we have to try this."

However, it is not clear whether Turkey, the only backer of northern Cyprus, would allow a unilateral declaration of independence. Such a move might split the island irrevocably, eliminating the chances of compromise. It might also further isolate the Turkish Cypriots and bring UN economic sanctions.

Denktaş has obtained the backing of his 40-member Parliament for the Turkish



Syros Kyprlanou

Cypriot right to 'self-determination,' but the legislature has yet to act on a proposal for a referendum on whether the Turkish Cypriots should declare themselves fully independent.

The attitude of Turkey has been ambiguous. At first there were several mild official words of encouragement when Denktaş thundered about independence. Now Ankara appears more cautious.

"This is due to economic factors as well as to a reported warning by the United States that, by sanctioning a completely separate state in the north of Cyprus, Turkey would violate the principles for which it says it intervened on the island."

Turkey claims it landed as 'one of the guarantor powers in the face of a Greek military coup. After the invasion, 110,000 Turkish Cypriots were regrouped in the north. They were bolstered by an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 immigrants from the mainland.

The Cyprus problem is not an isolated issue. Although non-aligned, Cyprus has



Rauf Denktaş

authorised the establishment of two British sovereign bases on the island. These bases are vital to NATO.

The UN, Britain and the US favour continuation of the intercommunal dialogue which became bogged down earlier this year with no tangible results. The Turkish side, however, refuses to return to the negotiating table unless the UN rescinds a General Assembly resolution of last May referring to "Turkish occupation troops." This appears unlikely.

The UN seems to have decided that the only viable solution is two separate zones linked by a loose federation. The idea appeals to Turkish Cypriots but is unpalatable to the Greek side.

The UN special envoy, Hugo Gobbi, says: "The Turkish Cypriots have tasted the sweetness of self-determination unhindered by the Greeks." The Greek Cypriots have tasted the power in their part of the island without the often cumbersome problem of the Turkish minority."

ONS

## Troop withdrawal plan leaves Israel safer

By Michael Manley

AT FIRST glance one might be tempted to say Israel is being reasonable and Syria unreasonable in the latest Middle East developments. The United States Secretary of State, George Shultz, worked out an arrangement for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, which was agreed by the Lebanese and Israelis, and rejected by the PLO.

To judge from much western press comment this is interpreted as typical Syrian and PLO transience. A closer look, however, reveals an entirely different picture. Nothing happens in the tangled Middle East conflict that does not have far-reaching consequences. To understand Syria's latest move, one must look at the present proposals for a withdrawal from Lebanon, the Israeli army, so, and it is with these important Arab of the Golan Heights and Israeli policy must be considered.

Israel works ceaselessly to turn all its areas into soft spots, or soft underbellies, pushed settlements into the West Bank, this is its border with Jordan. It only returns Sinai when it felt confident that it had secured the Camp David accords. The Egyptian army secured their north-eastern border via the illegal annexation of the Golan Heights. They invaded southern Lebanon to secure their northern border and, incidentally, to eliminate the PLO as a fighting force.

Syria put 40,000 troops into the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon for two reasons. First, to protect the Muslims from pro-Israeli Christians of asserting his independence is to establish a balance between the superpowers force to counter the mounting threat from the coming up through southern Lebanon.

The troop withdrawal agreement signed in 1981 will be permitted to troops with the Lebanese army in the south. It will also be sharing intelligence. Major Saudi dad, the Israeli-backed Christian militia, secured a military role in the south. Finally,

Continued on page 8

## Soviets regain influence in Middle East affairs

By Naghieh Khaleel

IN RECENT months the Soviet Union has been moving cautiously towards regaining some of its lost influence in the Middle East. These moves are being facilitated partly by recent developments in that region such as the failure of the Reagan peace initiative; President Mubarak's determination not to be associated too closely with the United States as happened under the late President Sadat, and the continuation of the Iran-Iraq foreign forces from Lebanon, which was agreed by the Lebanese and Israelis, and rejected by the PLO.

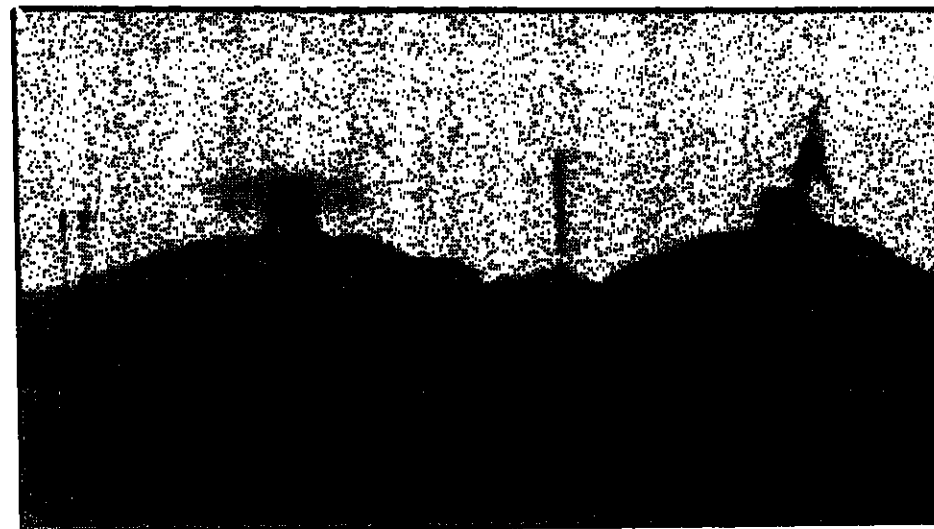
The Kremlin's most reliable allies in the Middle East are South Yemen (with whom it has signed a Friendship and Cooperation Treaty) and Libya. Libya's growing isolation in North Africa and as a maverick in the Arab world has led it to consider signing a Friendship Treaty with the USSR after Muammar Qaddafi's visit to Moscow in March this year. Relations with Iraq and Syria have been less consistent and with Egypt even less so. And it is with these important Arab states that the Soviet Union would like to enjoy closer relations.

The Soviets feel that they have been let down by the Egyptians. Under Nasser, Cairo pushed settlements into the West Bank, and these deteriorated under Sadat. When Sadat signed the Camp David accords he alienated himself from the Arab mainstream, and with the Soviets, whose ambassador he dismissed in 1981 thus breaking a fifteen-year-old friendship.

Under Mubarak, however, the Soviets have a chance of making a diplomatic comeback. Since Sadat's presidency was one which enjoyed very close relations with the United States, one of the means Mubarak has of asserting his independence is to establish a balance between the superpowers. This could also help Egypt patch up relations with the rest of the Arab world. According to officials in Egypt, Mubarak is already moving in this direction and an invitation for a Soviet ambassador to return to Cairo is imminent.

### Diplomatic relations

There are signs that even the conservative Gulf states and Saudi Arabia are moving closer towards establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviets. Kuwait exchanged ambassadors with the USSR as early as 1963 and its officials have stressed that the threat to the Middle East does not come from the Soviet Union but from Israel. But other



Soviet-made radar bowls at a Syrian missile centre: A computer link to Moscow and some new Russians in the neighbourhood.

states have not yet followed suit. However, as recently as March 1983, Crown Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia was reported to have said "the Soviet Union is a big power and I support establishing relations with it when the time is appropriate and we feel it is necessary."

When the Gulf war began in 1980 the Soviet Union remained neutral despite its close relations with Iraq with whom it had signed a 20-year Friendship Treaty in 1972. While the Soviets have been Iraq's traditional arms and military equipment suppliers — 85% of all Iraq's purchases — they were less forthcoming with supplies to Iraq once the war started. This lack of Soviet support led the Iraqis to mending fences with the United States with whom diplomatic relations were broken in 1967 following the Arab-Israeli war of that year.

However, in December 1982, a senior Iraqi delegation including Tariq Aziz, the First Deputy Prime Minister (who had made several visits to the Kremlin during that year), visited Moscow to talk with the Soviets about the resumption of arms supplies. In January 1983 Soviet transport aircraft began landing at a military airfield on the outskirts of Baghdad carrying surface-to-air and ground-to-air missiles. Part of the reason for this shift in favour of Iraq may be explained by the difficulty the Kremlin has experienced in moving closer to Ayatollah

Khomeini's radical Islamic fundamentalist state with its philosophy of "neither East nor West — Islam is best".

### Relations with Syria

But the Soviet's increased presence and role in the Middle East is illustrated primarily by its relations with Syria with whom it signed a Friendship Treaty in 1980. During Israel's invasion of the Lebanon in June 1982, the Soviet's military equipment in the Bekaa Valley proved to be ineffective against the Israelis and the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Syrians felt let down by their superpower ally. Syria lost much Soviet-built equipment to the Israelis during the fighting including about 87 Soviet built Syrian fighters and Soviet supplied ground-to-air missile batteries. While the Soviets replaced material by airlift as the fighting progressed, it avoided any other entanglement.

In March of this year the Soviet leader Yuri Andropov was reported to have said that the reason why the Soviets did not respond to either the PLO or Syria's call for help during the Lebanese crisis was because the Lebanese government did not invite the Soviets to do so. To have assisted Syria and the PLO in Lebanon would have meant violating the territorial integrity of that country. However, Andropov did stress that were Syria's own territorial integrity to be violated, the Soviets would respond with help

as stipulated in the terms of its Treaty with that country. However, Soviet strategists now hope that the strengthening of their relations with Syria will be taken as an example of the credibility by the rest of the Arab world. As an illustration of their close relations, the Soviets are deploying long range SAM-5 anti-aircraft missiles in Syria — the first time this has been done outside the Soviet bloc. Two SAM-5 batteries manned by 500-600 Soviet personnel are now operational — one at Dumair twenty miles northeast of Damascus and the other near the city of Homs. The maximum range of a SAM-5 is over 160 kilometres (the major Israeli air force base in the north of Israel is only 144 kilometres from Damascus).

### Soviet peace initiative

The Soviets are now in a position to make a comeback in the Middle East particularly after the failure of the Reagan peace initiative which had excluded them totally from the peace process. The Soviets under Brezhnev had outlined their own six point peace initiative for the Middle East which differed from President Reagan's in that it called for an independent Palestinian state, not a confederation with Jordan. The Soviets also wanted peace moves to be discussed within the framework of the Security Council of the UN.

The Reagan initiative failed partly because Arafat was unable to come to terms with the radical wing of the PLO. This faction of the PLO-based in Damascus and backed by the Syrian regime of Hafez Assad — is itself against the Reagan plan because it makes no mention of the return of the Golan Heights captured by the Israelis in 1967 and now annexed by them. And Syria, in turn, has now received increased backing from the Soviet Union. The latest victory of the PLO radicals over the moderates is in a manner of speaking a victory for the Soviets in the region.

When the PLO Chairman, Yasser Arafat met with Andropov in Moscow at Brezhnev's funeral he was alleged to have criticised the Soviets for their lack of support during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Andropov's now well-known reply was "wait until April". April has passed and what we are seeing is a gradual Soviet comeback as an actor in the Middle East. It appears to be a cautious comeback in view of the many disappointments experienced in the past, but a comeback nevertheless.

South/Third World Media

## Lebanon denies charges of human rights violation

By Carrie Nelle Thompson  
Star Geneva Correspondent

GENEVA — A Lebanese government official has denied charges that the Lebanese army collaborated with the Israeli army to capture Palestinians. Mr. Nabil Maamari, Deputy legal adviser in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was presenting a report on Lebanon at the three-day discussions of human rights in Lebanon by the UN Human Rights Committee.

The discussions focused on a number of subjects including genocide, missing persons, self-determination, penal codes practices, legal procedures, rights to civilians and emergency powers of government and the army. Other subjects discussed were forced labour, political prisoners, freedom of speech and rights of political parties.

Mr. Maamari protested strongly against what he termed "accusations that the Israeli invaders had a major role in helping the Lebanese government chase away the Palestinians."

### Agreement

He acknowledged that the UN-Middle East peace agreement would be reached with a heavy heart on the part of Lebanon. Mr. Maamari explained that the Israeli occupying forces had been in Lebanon for months for help from Arab states. No solution was put forward. We were just asked to commit suicide," he said.

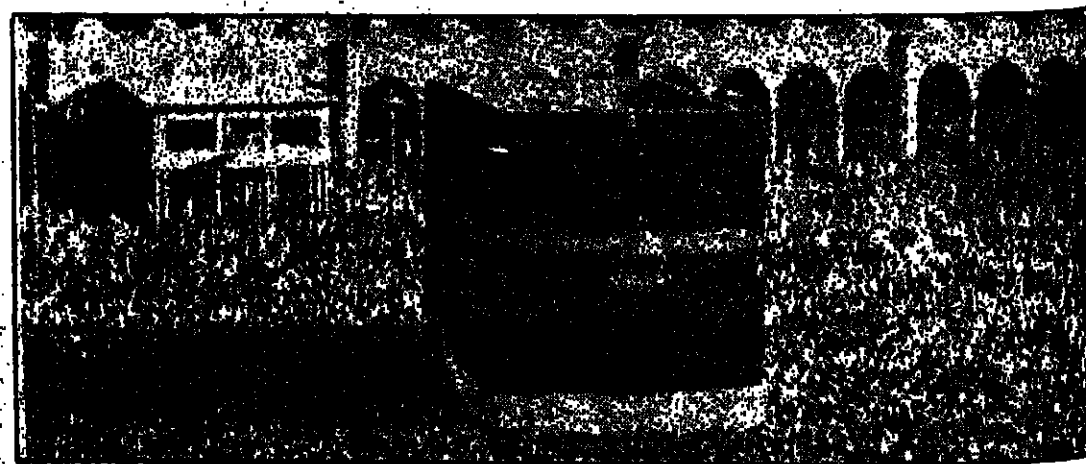
On the question of genocide, Mr. Maamari said 1560 people were killed at Sabra and Shatila and not thousands as alleged. He said that it was a massacre and not genocide. "I know the Israelis would like to have as few Palestinians as possible throughout the world, but they did not try to wipe out the Palestinian people in Sabra and Shatila."

Mr. Maamari also refuted allegations that there are political prisoners in Lebanon. Talking about freedom of speech, he stressed that, courts must distinguish between wording necessary to express a view and wording that is an offence to the state.

He emphasized that there is no censorship of the press in Lebanon. And, political parties are protected and trade unions have the right to strike.

At the end of Mr. Maamari's report, several members of the Committee rebuffed some of his statements and said he failed to answer some charges particularly regarding civil rights and genocide which they felt did occur in Sabra and Shatila.

The Committee will discuss Mr. Maamari's report and make recommendations which will be announced at a later date. Meanwhile, Lebanon has been asked to produce an updated report on the status of human rights in the country.



The Honoured Kaaba in Mecca where millions of Muslims gather every year during the Hajj.

## Pakistan, India prepare for Hajj

JEDDAH (AP) — The first of 77,000 Muslim Hajj pilgrims from India and Pakistan are scheduled to begin arriving in Saudi Arabia later this month. India will send an estimated 21,000 Hajj to this year's Hajj which comes on between 15-30 September. Some 56,000 Hajj are expected from Pakistan.

Meanwhile, Pakistan's first Hajj ship, Salim-E-Arab sailed for Saudi Arabia with 1,300 passengers (Hajj) on board. Most of the Hajj will travel by air. India is reported to have scheduled 29 flights starting from 16 August. This is the first time India is sending pilgrims to assist Hajj. Both India and Pakistan have raised the equivalent of \$1,200 (the foreign exchange allowable for pilgrims).

Arab diplomatic sources said a total of 1.3 million Hajj were expected to

converge on Mecca by mid-September. In addition, more than a million pilgrims from remote regions about Saudi Arabia are also to make the Hajj this year.

The Hajj is the fifth and last pillar of the Muslim faith, according to the Quran. The five pillars are: to profess that there is no God but Allah and that Mohammed is his prophet; to make the five daily prayers; to give alms; to fast from dawn to dusk everyday during the month of Ramadan; and to make the pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a lifetime.

### Political propaganda

While most Muslims go through the Hajj scrupulously to clean their souls, some of them try to exploit the occasion for political propaganda.

In the 1960's some Egyptianists to disseminate socialist propaganda among the Hajj, much to the disgust of the Saudi leadership. The Saudi recent years accused the Iranian using the Hajj season to spread revolutionary propaganda among the Hajj. At the time the Saudis said the Hajj was a religious event and not a political one. They port a number of Iranian activities as Hajj.

The Hajj is otherwise a small celebration during which the Saudi government spends millions of dollars to accommodate the Hajj and their lengthy stays in Mecca, Medina and Mina, Mount Arafat and Medina. A good number of travel to Saudi Arabia on foot, such distant countries as Nigeria and Bangladesh.

## Pullout plan leaves Israel safer

Continued from page 8

most important, the Lebanese government and, therefore, the army, are firmly under Christian control. Israel can withdraw its formal military presence with comfort.

Where does that leave Syria? If it pulls its troops and the 10,000 PLO fighters out of the Bekaa Valley, it will suffer two disabling consequences. First, it will lose its only bargaining counter for the return of the Golan Heights. Second, it would expose its flank, apart from the Muslim population, to a combination of Israelis, the Lebanese Christians and Haddad's militia. Its troops in the Bekaa are the only insurance it has against the real forces which potentially threaten its independence.

All political action in the Middle East has the quality of temporary expediency as long as the West Bank and the Golan Heights remain in Israeli hands by force of arms and so long as there is no independent homeland for the Palestinians.

The new arrangements certainly suit Israel. Maintaining its army in Lebanon is extremely expensive and politically unpopular at home, and it erodes its prestige in the Arab world. It is now, avoid both without relinquishing its strategic interests in south Lebanon, and certainly without even a mention of the West Bank, the Golan Heights or a Palestinian homeland.

South/Third World Media

## Oil states support Syria on its stand

By Patrick Seale

LONDON — The biggest shock suffered by the American Secretary of State, George Shultz, on his Middle East whistle-stop tour earlier this month was not that Syria refused to budge out of Lebanon — he knew that before he went to Damascus — but that Saudi Arabia refused to press Syria to do so.

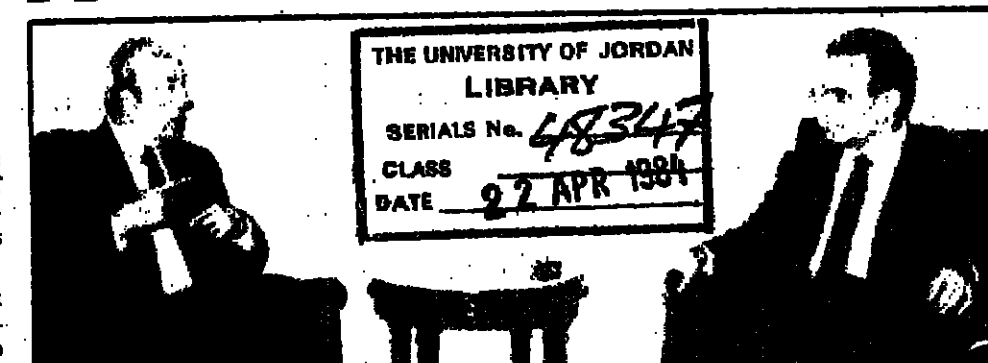
Saudi Arabia, America's closest and oldest Arab friend, made it clear to Shultz when he visited Riyadh that in the present crunch inter-Arab realities count for more than lending America a hand.

The collapse of American policy in the Levant has left Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies dismayed, fearful and more than a little angry. They feel Lebanon has been betrayed by America's failure to get foreign forces out. They measure the limits of American power, and draw worrying conclusions for their own security.

Until now the central plank of the conservative oil States' security policy has been close enough to the United States to win protection and yet not so close as to be tainted by America's partiality for Israel.

This has always been a bit of a balancing act, liable to come unstuck if public opinion perceived the rulers as deferring too much to American strategy. America's failure in Lebanon has now upset the balance. The Saudis have had to correct their aim.

Their present support for Syria points clearly to a small but significant shift inside the Saudi royal house away from the pro-Americans towards the 'Arab nationalists'.



Shultz and Assad: Saudi Arabia refused to press Syria.

The Saudis are not alone in this shift. Further up the Gulf, the Kuwait Parliament has voted financial credits to Syria, and, according to senior officials, the Gulf Co-operation Council — the heart of Arab oil power and the heart of Arab conservatism — seems determined that hard-line Syria should not be ostracised or suffer undue international pressure for standing up to Israel and the United States.

The backing of the oil States is the true measure of Syria's success so far in the high-stakes poker game it is playing. Without their funding and political support, Syria's defiant 'no' to the Lebanon-Israeli accord would soon lose conviction.

This is not to say that the Saudis and the Gulf Arabs are not sympathetic to Lebanon's desperate longing to see possession of its country, but sympathy does not stretch to cutting off aid to Syria as Lebanon has been privately urging.

Why should Syria, with which the oil States

would seem to have little in common, win their support? For one thing, President Assad of Syria is regarded as an astute and cautious strategist who, to the Arabs' credit, is standing firm in face of the Israeli steamroller. Whatever the West may think of him, the Gulf sees him not as an adventurist but as a champion of the status quo.

The view from the peninsula is that danger threatens from Iran in the east and from Israel in the west — the two non-Arab powers kicking in the Arab door. Syria is seen as the frontline against the extension of Israeli power into the Arab hinterland, while Iraq is the necessary frontline against the export of Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution.

Both these buffer States will be funded and supported so long as the external danger exists and the Arabians have money. But can the Gulf States, for all their economic weight, do anything to change America's Middle East policy in Syria's favour? It is doubtful whether they can. (ONS)



# 'Violence is the remaining option'

By Carrie Nelle Thompson  
Star Geneva correspondent

GENEVA — An emphatic, "They know they will" was the answer the PLO Permanent Observer at the United Nations in New York, Mr. Zehdi L. Terzi, gave recently when asked if the Palestinians would ever get their homeland, but as to when and how, Mr. Terzi was less specific; the when depends on the how.

"There are different methods, processes, approaches. When PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat addressed the UN in 1974, he offered the olive branch or the machine gun. We wanted the olive branch but it must be protected with the gun.... We want peace but we can't think of peace if we (two-plus million) are away from home. We can think in terms of peace; peace is an option — a good option. But we can't be expected to be humanly magnanimous if 4 million Palestinians are sacrificed in order to find a semblance of peace for others."

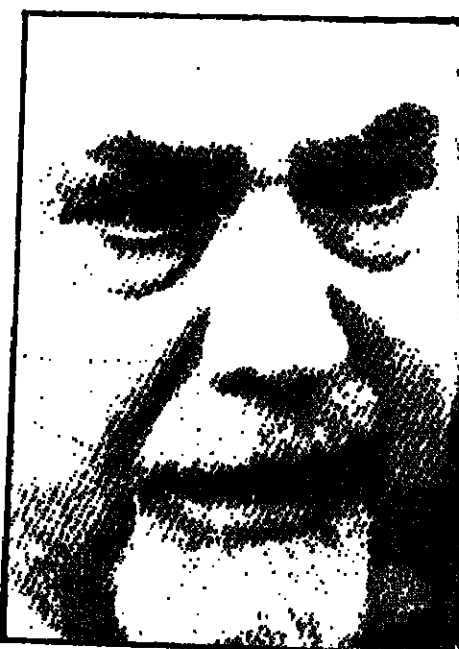
Mr. Terzi explained that Arafat had told the UN it would be fine if there were only one country with everyone having equal rights. "The UN said 'No!' so Arafat had said, 'Then let us have part of our country.' The UN said 'No!'"

Referring to the recently held European Regional Preparatory Meeting on the Question of Palestine and the forthcoming global conference in Geneva, Mr. Terzi pointed out that if the option of peace doesn't work then violence is the remaining option. Mr. Terzi emphasized violence doesn't resolve issues but it might make "the other party" conscious of its duties to join in efforts to have a peaceful solution.

Mr. Terzi feels Arafat's appearance before the international community with the olive branch was counteracted by the "other side with billions of dollars worth of sophisticated weapons which dry and defoliate the olive branch."

## Role of the US

On the role of the United States, Mr. Terzi said there is a "sense of acceptance by the man in the street in the US but I'm sorry to say (knowledge of the Palestinian plight) was not brought to the American public until the shelling of Beirut and the



Zehdi Terzi

Sabra and Shatila massacres. Then, moral conscience hit the American people but we must keep reminding them.

"I'm sorry to say this but Americans have to blame. Those bombs, planes and sophisticated weapons (used in the Israeli invasions of Lebanon in 1978 and 1982, and the July, 1981 bombing of Beirut) were paid for by the US. Congress then rewarded Israel \$470 million additional this year. How much per capita is that? (Middle East expert Dr. Alfred M. Lilienthal places the figure at \$1000.) How many US schools get that much money?"

"On 29 June, 1982 (the invasion was 6 June) we let it be known in the Security Council of the UN our armed elements could be removed from Beirut but they were to protect our people. Beirut was not and is not our home. The Americans are on record as saying in the Security Council, 'They must be eliminated.' Eliminated! But tell us where to go? Where do we send them? We have no

intention of becoming the perpetual warring. The Bekaa is not part of Palestine so we have no claim there but there are Palestinian people there."

Mr. Terzi cannot understand the actions of the US and cannot reconcile their language with their actions. "Each year since 1948 the US has said the Palestinians must go back to their homes but so long as the US gives billions to Israel it prevents us." Additionally he finds it impossible to understand why the US and other major western powers continue to advocate a peaceful resolution to the Palestinian/Israeli conflict while refusing to come to an officially-sanctioned UN Conference on the issue. He continues, "The US leadership is strange. Once out of power they change. After Sadat's funeral Carter and Ford said the Palestinian question must be dealt with, but they never said this while in power."

## Arab responsibility

When asked about the responsibility of other Arabs for the Palestinian situation, Mr. Terzi said, "We must draw a line between the Arab people and the Arab rulers. Some Arab rulers are on a blind course. If Syria is really a hard-liner, why didn't Syria come to the Palestinian's aid in Beirut? Why did Syria sign a 'cease-fire' with Israel on 11 June (1982)?"

The multi-billion dollar Gulf countries are going through their own crises as they cannot pay their own civil workers. They must be enlightened by their western friends for they only have friends in the West. They must be made to see that unless peace reigns in the area, they will eventually lose all."

Mr. Terzi feels that the PLO, as sole representatives of the Palestinian people, and Israel can sit down and talk together as they have "since 1976 within the framework of the Security Council. But since the 1979-80 Camp David accords, Israel has invaded Lebanon twice. Israel and Lebanon have signed a treaty but to what extent can it be enforced? It must be multilateral, not unilateral or bilateral. The PLO must be included." Unless peace talks are effective in regaining their homeland, "as long as there is one Palestinian alive, he will fight. For generations. For Centuries."

UNRWA expresses concern about safety of refugees

AMMAN (Star) — There is a threat to the personal safety of refugees living in the Tripoli and Valley areas of Lebanon, says Olaf Beck, Commissioner-General of UNRWA.

A release from the Agency said Rydbeck expressed concern about safety following recent factional fighting in the Bekaa area and reports of military forces building up in and around refugee camps near Tripoli. "It occurred here, casualties among inhabitants would be inevitable," he said.

There are over 30,000 Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA in Lebanon and 9,800 in the Bekaa Valley, plus thousands of refugees who fled from Lebanon in the summer of 1982 to areas.

Several times this year, Mr. Beck has drawn the attention of the international community to the security of Palestine refugees, especially those in south Lebanon.

Palestinian offer to build school

AMMAN (Star) — Shaikh Muhammad Zaben, a Palestinian living in Jeddah, has offered to finance the construction for UNRWA of 20 classrooms with the necessary facilities in the Beqaa refugee camp.

In a letter of appreciation to Shaikh Zaben, Commissioner-General of UNRWA said the most welcome donation, making possible needed improvement to the education of the Palestinian refugee children in the area.

with Syria. Although his analysis may be correct, it is unlikely that any normalization will occur before a settlement has been reached between the rebels and Arafat.

The Syrians have during the two weeks made it clear they do not consider themselves to have any role in the inter-factional fighting or in the revolt, and that Arafat must apologize for accusing the Syrians of helping the rebels during the fighting in Bekaa. That proposal, if carried out in the world of Arab politics would mean the political and military road for the Palestinian leader.

The Syrians, described by the server in the Middle East as "men of the art of sitting tight," are doing that. A joint Algerian-Saudi Arab delegation sent to mediate between Syrian government and Arafat, given a "cold welcome," not allowed to see the President and put on a plane of the country within a matter of hours.

The mediation commission has much the same reception. Arafat audience with Assad was refused while they did hold extensive talks with the various rebel leaders, rebels at no point appeared willing to compromise on any of their demands.

With the delegation unable to find a solution, Arafat seems to be pinning hopes more on foreign mediation, specifically on that of the Soviet Union, which is the major arms supplier to Syria. The PLO leader has met with Soviet diplomats, and several PLO delegations have gone to Moscow to discuss the crisis.



BERING SEA (left) — Coming Home! Released Greenpeace activist Tim Henry (left) prepares to leave a line aboard the Rainbow Warrior as he and six fellow Greenpeace members returned to the United States after being released by the Soviet Union early last Saturday. Others returning aboard are Chris Cook (rear, holding antenna), Ron Precious (seated right) and Nancy Foote (seated second right). Others unidentified. (AP Laserphoto)

## In Jordan, "Ahlan Wa Sahlan" is more than a greeting. It's a way of life!



What "Ahlan Wa Sahlan" means depends on where you are. Too often, it means little more than "good day."

But in Jordan, it always means what it says: "welcome, twice welcome."

Ask a Jordanian for directions to our breathtakingly modern business centers, our ancient treasures and souks and he will happily be your guide.

Because a Jordanian regards a visitor as an honored guest in his home.

So strong is our tradition of hospitality that it begins even before you arrive—when you fly Alia, the progressive airline of Jordan.

No matter which class you fly on Alia, you can be sure of first class treatment. From flight attendants, who make you feel comfortable, to a schedule planned especially for travelers to and from the Middle East.

Come to Jordan with Alia. Our people have treated Caesars and Pharaohs like royalty. We can do no less for you.

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Alia: The Royal Jordanian Airline.  
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## Military supplies arrive for Chad

NDJAMENA (AP) — The first quantities of \$10 million in non-lethal US military equipment were delivered on Monday to the Chadian government, whose forces are preparing a drive on a rebel-held stronghold in northern Chad.

A lumbering C-141 air force transport plane bearing green and grey camouflage markings landed at Ndjamena's international airport shortly after 8 am on Monday with what is understood to be the first military supplies sent directly by the United States in Chad's intermittent, 18-year-old civil war.

Two US transport planes are expected daily, bringing clothing, tents, food, fuel, jeeps and other vehicles for government forces confronting Libyan-backed rebels who control about a third of the sprawling, landlocked country.

An unspecified portion of the US aid is to be transferred to the nearly 2,000 Zairian troops who have been sent to Chad. The Zairians are posted at the capital, Ndjamena, far from the fighting that has flared periodically this month in the northeast.

The French government has already sent more than 200 tons in sophisticated weaponry to bolster the government forces, who have moved supplies and reinforcements to a base at Oum Chalouba, an oasis crossroads about 250 kilometers from Faya-Largeau, a desert outpost the rebels overran a month ago.

Chadian President Hissene Habre is reported to be directing operations at Oum Chalouba.

A drive towards Faya-Largeau is considered likely within two weeks, western observers say. "There's a moment when (the government forces) are going to have to move," a western analyst said. "If they wait too long they risk losing their aggressiveness and their momentum."

Habre's forces early this month routed the rebels from a string of outposts in northeastern Chad, including the strategic city of Abeche. Since then, only infrequent skirmishes have been reported.

● ISTANBUL — The Justice Ministry is building 38 new prisons to ease conditions in Turkey's overcrowded jail system, Justice Minister Razim Akdogan was quoted on Monday as saying. Akdogan, in an exclusive interview with the weekly magazine "Nokta" ("The Point"), said plans are underway also for 51 additional jails.

● ST. LOUIS — A woman who miscarried one of her twin babies three and a half months ago has successfully delivered the second twin in what her doctor says is a unique case in the United States. Dr. Fernando Arias, who delivered the 3.11 kilogram baby on Sunday morning, said only one similar case exists in medical books — that of a German woman in 1978 who gave birth to one twin 65 days after the premature delivery of the first one.

● NAIROBI — President Daniel Arap Moi denounced as criminals those critics who call Kenya a police state and said police roadblocks were necessary to stamp out black-marketeering. Kenyan newspapers reported on Monday. Moi said law and order had to be maintained at all costs, and that roadblocks in themselves did not constitute a police state.

● ROME — The kidnappers of Emanuela Orlandi say they want to free Papal attacker Mehmet Ali Agca, but some speculate that their real aim is to embarrass and destabilize the Vatican. To support that theory Italian newspapers point to the impossibility of the kidnappers' demands and the strange religious overtones running throughout their messages. And with the life of a Vatican employee's daughter at stake, Pope John Paul II has taken centre stage with frequent and emotional appeals for her release.

● MANILA — A powerful typhoon packing 220 kilometre-an-hour winds on Sunday lashed the northern tip of Luzon Island, where more than 100 people were killed by another storm earlier this month, weathermen reported. There were no immediate reports of casualties or damage from typhoon Wayne, which blew just 20 kilometers off the coast of Batanes Province at 4 pm, a weather bureau bulletin said.

## Israel's border is Jordan river: Barlev

AMMAN (Star) — The Secretary of the Israeli opposition Labour Party, Haim Barlev, said Tuesday that the Israeli permanent border-line is the river Jordan and that his party will not cede this claim in any future political negotiations regarding the future of the West Bank. The whole Ghor area will be under Israeli sovereignty, Barlev told settlers in the Jordan Valley.

He called on the Israeli government to abandon the idea of settling Arab refugees in the Ghor area and to use the funds required for settling Arab refugees on Jewish refugees. In another development the Israeli Defence Minister, Moshe Arens, was reported to have said that Israel will impose its sovereignty over the West Bank, and grant the Arabs living there the option of becoming Israeli citizens adding that those who refuse to do so will have to leave. This was contained in a statement in the Los Angeles Times.

"It is for the people of Israel to choose between security and independence," Arens added, saying he preferred secure borders.

Assumed to be compelled to take such measures to protect the lives of settlers but he did not say whether or what kind of steps he had in mind.

## Arafat wants a retreat to Tripoli

By Aernout Van Lynden

BEIRUT — After a week of shuttle diplomacy between Tunis and Damascus by the six-man mediation delegation of the PLO, a complete stalemate seems to have been reached.

Worried that the delegation's only success, agreement on a ceasefire between the warring Palestinian factions in eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, will also prove to be only temporary, PLO chairman Yasser Arafat has proposed pulling back all the loyalist forces of Al Fatah, the largest Palestinian military group in which the rebellion against Arafat broke out nine weeks ago, to the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli.

The ceasefire agreed on by the delegation during its talks with the rebel leaders was the third such truce and fighting, although on a smaller scale, has since been reported from the Bekaa.

## Retreat

With the situation in the Bekaa tense, and his men still surrounded by Syrian forces and not free to move, Arafat obviously feels a retreat to Tripoli is the only safeguard against a new outbreak of international strife.

It is, however, unlikely that Arafat's proposal will be accepted by the Syrian government, which expelled the PLO's chairman from Damascus over a month ago. As one diplomat in Beirut remarked: "The Syrians want to have complete control over the Ghor, urban guerrillas. They are hardly likely



Yasser Arafat

to agree to a withdrawal from the Bekaa where they control new bases, to Tripoli where it does not."

Apart from agreement on the ceasefire, the mediation commission, made up of members of the PLO's executive committee, has had little success in its shuttle mission, which is now seen as unproductive as that of the American negotiators in the Middle East.

The delegation conveyed to the rebel leaders and to Syrian forces the PLO's position on the three major points the delegation had put forward and that they had agreed to talk with the rebels.



Abu Musa

Those proposals were for direct talks between rebel leaders Abu Musa and Abu Saleh with Arafat and the other members of the central committee of Al Fatah, the reinstatement of all officers and of Abu Saleh, who had been ejected from the central committee earlier this year, and for the appointment of Abu Musa as commander of all PLO forces in Lebanon.

## Normalisation

Arafat, who in interviews last week again stressed the Syrian and Libyan role in the uprising against him, reiterated to the delegation that their priority should be a normalisation of the PLO's (meaning Arafat's) relations



# Andropov's failing health stirs unsettling questions

By Mark Frankland

MOSCOW (ONS) — When Yuri Andropov met the West German Chancellor recently everyone's inevitable first question about the Russian leader was, "How did he look?"

The Russians provided their own answer, in their usual oblique manner, by the way they reported Chancellor Kohl's comments on the meeting. He told his Moscow press conference that Andropov had "spoken to the point" and had been in full command of all the relevant details and figures on every matter under discussion. Soviet television carried this remark in full on its main news programme.

The foreign community, however, was wondering why the German photographers had only been allowed into the meeting after Andropov was seated and not for the two men's arrival and handshake as is Kremlin custom. Andropov's difficulty in moving had been plain both at last month's session of the Supreme Soviet and at his meeting shortly before that with Finland's President Koivisto.

The gossip has of course been made worse by the traditional Soviet refusal to make public comment on their leaders' health. In spite of that, it is widely believed Andropov suffers at least from mild diabetes, eye trouble and a chronic kidney complaint. There are also reports that during the Koivisto visit he had a "brain spasm" which was, however, rapidly brought under control by his doctors.

"His health is such," a well-informed Russian said, "that he ought not to work too much. But in his position he has no choice."

The matter goes far beyond the world's usual prurient curiosity about the misfortunes of the powerful. The question is whether the health of a Soviet leader affects what happens in this country and abroad. The answer has to be that it does. The stagnation (now almost openly regretted here) that set in during Brezhnev's last invalid years is proof enough of that.

The doubts about Andropov's health matter less, for the moment, in foreign policy. His two

closest Politburo colleagues, the indestructible Andrei Gromyko and the less robust but equally experienced Defence Minister, Marshal Ustinov, can take care of the daily execution of Soviet strategy whose main lines are not disputed.

Matters could change, though, if the Soviet leadership decided to enter the give and take of real negotiations with President Reagan. Andropov's power to make compromises may then be affected by the way in which he is regarded by the Soviet establishment.



Andropov. Doctors say he should not work too much.

Andropov has already presented himself to that establishment as a sharp intelligence casting an unsparingly harsh light on the way this country does its business. The famous discipline campaign he started when he became party leader in November has in recent weeks developed into something much more substantial — an attempt to change the way the establishment thinks and works.

A series of articles and documents have appeared that use Lenin's sacred texts, and frequently those produced in the last anguished working months of his life, to make the point that new policies will be to no avail if they are not properly carried out.

Lenin's exasperated description of the "typical Russian bureaucrat" as a "rascal and tyrant" has not yet been applied to today's functionaries but if it had, it would have been in keeping with the attack now being pressed on pointless meetings, high-handedness, incompetence, dishonesty, careerism, and "Komehvanstvo" — the Russian word Lenin coined to ridicule pseudo-revolutionary Communist swagger.

The question is how many of the country's senior officials are beyond Leninist recycling and need to be replaced. Andropov has since the spring shunted aside the two top men who for years ran the Central Committee department that plans key personnel appointments.

Its new boss was previously party leader in the Siberian region of Tomsk, where he halved the number of time-eating official gatherings and made those that survived much shorter — surely an indication of the style he will be looking for in others.

The old Russian saying that the peasant only crosses himself when it thunders is very much to the point here. The more talk there is about Andropov's health, the greater the chance that this thunder may not last long. People may judge that it is possible and even prudent to hedge their bets.

There is all the more reason for hesitation since, once again, there is no obvious successor. Konstantin Chernenko, Brezhnev's old friend, had his chance last November and fluffed it. The Politburo member who has advanced most since Andropov took power is Grigori Romanov, the Leningrad party leader who last month was appointed to the powerful Central Committee secretariat.

At 60 he is about the ideal age and has been a successful overlord of the country's most important industrial centre.

But he is notoriously abrasive. There seem to be more unflattering stories about him than any other member of the leadership.

The 52-year-old Mikhail Gorbachov, tsar of farming, is still too young for the top job. The Azerbaidzhanli, Gaider Aliyev, Romanov's age,



Kohl. He said Andropov was "in full command"

has been dashing about the country as though were the Politburo's Scarlet Pimpernel but his future is more likely on the government than party side.

The rest of the Politburo is of an age to provide an interim replacement at best, while Andropov's message is that tough thinking and forceful decisions are necessary to put the Soviet Union on a new long-term course. No-one expects Chancellor Kohl's visit to stir up these questions but stir them up it has.

It is unsettling news for Russia and little else either, for satisfaction in the world outside.

## Death penalty rejected again in the UK but tougher measures to come

By Len Rockingham  
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — For the past month, the single question which has obsessed everyone in Britain has had nothing to do with foreign policy or economics or even this summer's unusually hot weather.

It has been the question of whether the death penalty for murder should be restored. It is a question which was put to Parliament last week and decisively rejected, by a bigger majority in fact than anyone had expected.

And yet that is not the end of the matter. Although the House of Commons may not tackle the issue again for a number of years, there are likely to be changes in the way the courts deal with convicted murderers and terrorists.

Human nature being what it is, many people feel that (they have been cheated by the professionals of the British establishment, and they are demanding alternative and effective means to reduce public killings.

It has been a debate, in other words, which has touched the public consciousness very deeply, delving into recent history including the experience of Britain's involvement with the Middle East.

The death penalty was abolished by parliament in 1965, since when there have been frequent moves to restore it, all of them being defeated in parliament. What made this vote different from its predecessors was the role of Mrs Thatcher's victory in the recent elections and the arrival at Westminster of many new young Conservative members of parliament.

That does not imply that these new men were all lusty for blood — although one new MP admitted that if a murderer could be found to kill the 125 of Public Hangman, then he would do it himself. It is simply that these new politicians are more in touch with the public's feelings and less influenced by establishment attitudes than their elders.

In the event, the newcomers were subjected to a massive lobbying campaign as soon as they arrived at Westminster. Anti-death penalty groups made their views known and were supported by votes taken in church assemblies and by lawyers, doctors, psychiatrists and prison governors, all of whom said that they could not work with a penal system which included the death penalty.

On the other side, the Police Federation and the Prison Officers' Association both campaigned vigorously for restoration of the death penalty.

The vote in the House of Commons took place on a number of different motions, proposing restoration of the death penalty for the murder of a policeman, a prison officer, in pursuance of theft or robbery, or for terrorist offences.

But it was the last one of these on which most of the parliamentary debate concentrated, and this is where the dilemma of the restorationists became most apparent.

Terrorism has increased in Britain since 1965 and has come from two distinct sources. One source has been Northern Ireland and the violent campaign, mostly by the Irish Republican Army (IRA), to free that province from British rule.

The other source of terrorist violence has been the Middle East and the importation into London of that region's disputes — whether they be between Arab and Israeli, between Arab and Arab, or more recently, the Armenian extremists' murderous campaign against Turkish diplomats and organisations. But the handling of these two sources of terrorist violence must be different.

Most people in charge of security in Britain, including the majority of ministers who have borne the burden of being responsible for Northern Ireland, feel that it would be a disaster to introduce the death penalty for killings in that province.

They feel it would create martyrs and increase the violence, just as the failure to do so in the IRA prisoners in the Maze prison did.

They also feel that, as the British experienced during the Palestine mandate, sentences of death on terrorists may lead to reprisals and the taking of hostages. But, as the former Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath pointed out, there cannot be one law for IRA terrorists caught in Belfast and a quite different law for Arab terrorists caught in London.

An additional difficulty is that in Northern Ireland there is no trial by jury, for fear of juries being intimidated or worse, and never has there been a hanging in Britain in peace time which has not followed a trial by jury. So MPs rejected the death penalty for terrorism along with other offences of murder.

So what happens now. In the country at large there is certainly a sense of frustration. Ordinary peace-loving people are less swayed by the statistical arguments concerning deterrence. They look back to earlier times when there were fewer murders and when there was a death penalty and they link the two.

They are therefore saying in many letters and messages to politicians that at least some action must be taken.

It is to meet the wishes of these people that the government is now considering bringing in a minimum sentence of twenty years in prison for any murder. There are also government moves to strengthen the powers and the morale of the police.

And as for as terrorists or potential terrorists are concerned, there is likely to be a much tougher regime of surveillance than in the past.

In the end, this may prove to be a policy on which both restorationists and abolitionists can agree, for more effective protection against crime is obviously preferable to even the most severe penalties.

So the message going out from London is that the death penalty has been rejected once again, but that the fight against killers of whatever motivation will become much tougher yet.

28 JULY 1983

By Robert Chesshyre

GEORGE MCGOVERN, who went down to massive defeat when he ran against Nixon 13 years ago, is clearly haunted by one of the great "ifs" of recent history.

He claimed last week that if the full facts of Watergate had come out in time, he rather than Nixon would have been elected president of the United States in 1972.

It was a bold but just plausible claim given the eventual enormity of Watergate. It also serves as a yardstick to put the current "Briefinggate" excitement into perspective.

Could Jimmy Carter, battered and bewildered by a job many sizes too big for him, have been president today if the American people had learned in time of the "filched" papers?

Any intelligent answer to that tantalising question lies in the hands of an FBI team investigating exactly how hundreds of sheets of Carter briefing material and memos wound up in the filing cabinets and dustbins of the Reagan campaign.

This week 10 agents moved into the right-wing Hoover Institution at Stanford University, California, to go through the massive Reagan archive, and their Washington colleagues continued interviewing the president's closest aides.

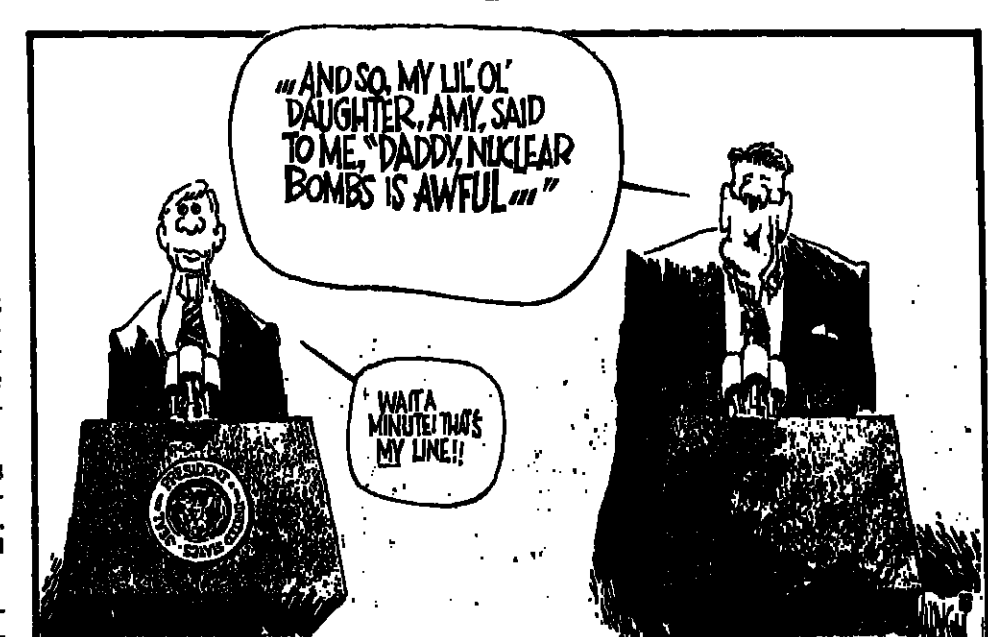
The FBI probe — together with a slightly erratic congressional inquiry headed by a congressman/farmer who issues subpoena threats like parking tickets — has created a lull in which gossip and assertion can flourish unimpeded by fact. A professionally produced pamphlet claimed this week that Briefinggate is nothing less than "a KGB plot to destroy the US presidency."

Although the White House was breathing a little more easily this week, as the torrent of damaging disclosure and allegation gave way to the mainly bizarre, there are still some senior officials who cannot be sleeping too well. James Baker, chief of the White House staff and bete noire of the radical right, is reported under great strain.

So much so that on 14 July Reagan let it be known through his political cronies, Senator Paul Laxalt, that Baker's job was not on the line, and that other White House staff were not "twisting in the wind" — a Washington condition that rapidly proves terminal. The popular choice for an eventual fall guy is now David Stockman, the budget director, who played Carter in a 1980 mock debate and found the Carter papers "useful."

Stockman, a former congressman with an owl's countenance, is a small-town operator who found himself surrounded by the mighty and

## 'Briefinggate' FBI looks for answers



could not keep his mouth shut. It was he who nearly gave the game away the day of the debate when he boasted to a small luncheon meeting that he had coached Reagan using "filched" papers. A local paper buried the story on page 15, and no one discovered it there until three weeks ago.

It was Stockman who later spilled the beans to a Time reporter, Larry Barrett, who was writing a biography of Reagan. Time itself spiked the story when Barrett filed it over two years ago, and even when Barrett's book was published, it was as a footnote. Ex-Carter staffers who picked it up rather than newsmen. This has not been a notable chapter in the history of investigative reporting.

But for a story that came on to the scene so tardily, it has more than made up for lost time these past three weeks. A poll this week showed that 82 per cent of American people know about the affair, a proportion only arrived at 10 months after the Watergate break-in.

So far Reagan has handled the affair with characteristic ineptitude, only putting his act together in the past few days with public assertions that he wants the FBI to get to the truth, and that he will punish wrong-doers.

However, what has been thrust into public attention is Reagan's basic morality. His first response to the scandal was that Briefinggate was "much ado about nothing." This failure to make a sharp distinction between right and wrong has been a notable feature of his administration. Earlier this year Reagan was revealed to be using a man who drew a \$58,000 salary from a high-sounding Washington government job as an odd job man on his California ranch.

Yet the president shines forth as a paragon of virtue when set against some other Briefinggate characters. William Casey, Reagan campaign chief and now head of the CIA, trades millions of dollars a year on the stock market, where presumably his special knowledge of international affairs gives him some edge, although virtually all other senior officials put their money in blind trusts.

Baker has named Casey as the man who gave him the documents. Casey remembered nothing — an apparent victim of acquired amnesia syndrome, a Washington disease which strikes officials when nasty questions are asked — for some days, and then hit back saying that whatever he might have forgotten, he would never have re-

commended the use of possibly planted documents on the eve of the election.

Whatever Reagan now says about no one "swinging in the wind," the divergence between Baker and Casey suggests that, since one of them is probably not telling the truth, one of their heads will eventually roll.

Their row has also publicised the White House ideological split between Baker's pragmatic faction, mainly comprised of people who once worked for Vice-President George Bush, and ideologues led by "Judge" William Clark, the National Security Adviser.

Apart from knowledge at the time by Reagan himself, the next most damaging revelation there could yet be would be that Reagan had organised the removal of the documents, either by planting a mole or by bribing one (or several) Carter staffers. There must have been at least five independent sources for the variety of material that has so far turned up.

If these are the big issues, plenty of lesser excitements have made the headlines. A collector of political trivia produced a box of papers he had removed (with permission) from the Reagan campaign rubbish dump, which included handwritten references to a "mole": a team of retired military and CIA types kept watch on airports to see whether Carter was planning a last-minute rescue of the Iranian-held hostages; and there was a suggestion that sex had been offered for secrets.

Old scores have been settled, most notably by Richard Allen the former National Security Adviser who accepted \$1,000 from a Japanese Journalist to set up an interview with Mrs. Reagan. He is said to have named the man who later rumoured his Japanese deal as a source of national security information during the campaign — a charge vehemently denied by the accused official.

And finally, there is the case of George Will, an elegant, erudite political columnist who visited Stockman when that worthy had Carter's papers on his kitchen table, helped coach Reagan for the debate, and then commented on television how splendidly Reagan had performed — without giving an inkling of his own involvement.

For this Will has now been "sacked" by the New York Daily News, one of the 400 outlets for his syndicated writings.

What is perhaps most striking about the whole affair is that only one of the many people who saw the documents actually thought they ought to be handed back. Myles Mariel, a debate consultant hired for the campaign, said he cautioned his colleagues. "I thought it was a violation of fair play." It may be no surprise that Mariel is in private, business now rather than on the White House staff.

London Observer Service

## US aid to Israel: The uncensored facts

Continued from page one

The report, which was submitted to Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and to Congressman Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House of Foreign Affairs Committee, established the fact that:

1- Following the 1979 Camp David Accords, Israel remained the largest recipient of US economic and military security assistance and Egypt became the second largest.

2- The major objectives of US assistance to Israel include demonstrating US political support for an ally and providing for the defence of Israel. At the same time, however, the United States has a variety of interests in assisting Arab states in the Middle East and arms transfers to these Arab states are increasing as well.

As arms transfers to Arab states increase, Israeli officials believe that it must contend with the possibility of fighting nations which have acquired additional and improved equipment. As a result, perceptions of Israel's arms needs increase and this contributes to a spiralling arms transfer effort. In the Middle East (the following was deleted from the approved copy of the report: For example, the sale of AWACS and

F-15 enhancements to Saudi Arabia led to an increase in FMS assistance to Israel).

3- Israel was the first beneficiary of the cash flow method of financing which allows a country to set aside only the amount of money needed to meet the current year's cash requirement for multiyear production contracts rather than the full amount. It appears to GAO that this implies commitment for the Congress to approve large financing programmes in future years to ensure that signed contracts are honoured.

4- Israel receives trade offset arrangements from US firms when it makes FMS purchases. Offsets are commitments by US firms to purchase a specified amount of Israeli goods or services.

5- Israel, more than any other FMS recipient country, has been provided with a higher level of military technologies, having export potential. Although the United States retains legal control over export of these items to third countries, this could have an adverse impact on the US economy and can affect US ability to control proliferation of these technologies.

6- Israel has also asked for additional concessions to assist in further stretching its assistance. For example (The following was deleted from the report: Israel has asked that it and other FMS recipient countries be allowed to pur-



chase Israeli goods with FMS credits. The request is pending. Normally FMS credits are used for purchases in the US.

There are six chapters and one section for appendices in the published report, but there are more than 50 paragraphs which were deleted by the State Department. ADC, which was helpful in printing the uncensored copy, said that the considerations for the deletion of these paragraphs from the original report were not related to any national interests of the US, but they were all related to sensitivities and concerns of

the US State Department to Israeli interests, only.

In asking the American public to read the uncensored report, the ADC said that the deleted sections "tell the story of how the United States has abdicated its responsibilities to American taxpayers and allowed Israel to order whatever mix of economic and military assistance programmes it chooses at the expense of America's unemployed, poor and elderly."

Jewish and Zionist reaction

The company of Evans, Novak and Hirsch was expanded in the US, when many reporters, who could not believe their eyes, hurried and picked up a copy of the most controversial report ever published by the United States government and its agencies. The surprise stemmed from the more than 50 deletions that the State Department, for reasons of keeping a warm relationship with Israel was ready to carry all favours, empty taxpayers' pockets and bankrupt the whole existence of Israel.

With the typical bluntness and galls, the minister for economic affairs at the Israeli embassy in Washington on 14 July, challenged Evans and Novak's assertions and called their column "distorted."

Explaining the extent and the meaning of the special relationship be-

tween the US and Israel, the Israeli diplomat said that "American business and labour directly benefit from US assistance to Israel and do not carry the burden, as the writers charge. The American public and Congress are very clear as to the reasons for the continued support by US for Israel. The GAO report recognizes that Israel promoted US interests by checking and deterring Soviet expansion. In addition, Israel shares with the United States its extensive battle experience and intelligence information."

Samples of censored paragraphs

Israeli reaction any time the US sells arms to the Arabs. The effect on Israel is to reinforce its desire to protect its special relationship with the United States and try to limit US arms sales to the Arab States."

Israel concerns for threat from region: "CIA, however, notes that the numbers and quality of weapons and support systems likely to enter Arab inventories and their improved availability to use them may gradually begin to narrow Israel's qualitative edge near the end of the 1980's."

Even in the uncensored copy published by the ADC, there are seven pages of text which were not made available, because they were the CIA analysis of the Arab and Israeli forces in the Middle East.



# The Jerusalem Star

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## What terrorism, Mr Reagan?

WHEN RONALD Reagan took over the leadership of the United States he declared that he would do his best to stop "creeping communism" and world terrorism. He then left it to his aides to explain to the world what terrorism was, and where.

During Mr Reagan's presidency Israel attacked and destroyed Iraq's nuclear reactor in Tammuz, launched an invasion into a neighbouring country and permitted a bloody massacre of Palestinian civilians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps to occur under its eyes.

But if all these actions by America's most "reliable" ally did not convince Mr. Reagan and his administration of Israel's aggressive and sick mentality, the recent events in Hebron in the West Bank should.

How can the Reagan administration explain the attack on the Islamic University of Hebron by "masked assailants" and the killing of three innocent Arab students? How can America's conscience endure witnessing the gangster methods of terrorism used by radical Jewish settlers, backed by the intransigent Israeli government, to throw Arab landowners out of their homes and farms in the Hebron area in an attempt to launch a massive flight of Arabs from the West Bank?

It would be wise for Mr. Reagan to refresh his memory on Mr. Begin's history in Palestine and recall the massacre of Deir Yassin in 1947, which resulted in a mass movement by the terrorized Arab population across the Jordan River.

For it is clear now that the Likud government, as recently stated by Defence Minister Moshe Arens, seeks to annex the West Bank and Gaza strip to Greater Israel and force a large number of its Arab inhabitants to leave. The events in Hebron are just the tip of the iceberg.

It is ironic that the US still regards the PLO as a terrorist organization when it is condoning, indeed backing, Israel's worst terrorist scheme ever.

When Mr. Reagan stands before the American electorate next year and lectures them on his determination to uproot world terrorism he should remember the Hebron tragedies. Otherwise his words will just add insult to injury.

## Solutions at home

ONE YEAR ago, on 29 July 1982, The Jerusalem Star published its first issue. In an editorial in that first week, we explained who we were and why we bore this name.

As a resurrection of the old daily Jerusalem Star that was published in the Holy City before the Israeli occupation, the editorial said, this paper would try to keep in the forefront the crucial issue of that city and of the whole of Palestine. The newspaper and its name were intended to bear a message of support, and encouragement in steadfastness, to those living under occupation. At the same time it was to be a medium of unbiased information and of intelligent opinion on many topics, to concentrate on views as well as news.

Over the last year, while we did our best to fulfill that mission, we saw the task develop and take on new aspects. The need to call for the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied land is still as strong as before, regardless of what may have happened in the intervening period. More information on the Middle East must always be brought to light. But as a Jordanian paper published in Amman we have more and more tried to bring to the forefront the economic and social topics that affect people all over Jordan every day.

Also during the last year, the effects of the international recession were felt more and more strongly in Jordan. Although in some ways cushioned, we began to realize that even an open economy, we could not help being vulnerable to cycles of international trade, and especially of drops in demand for our exports.

As the example of some Western countries shows, the way to get out of a business slump is to pull yourself out of it. Business confidence, in other words, depends to a great extent on itself — investors in general are reluctant to part with their money until they see others doing so. Really to get out of a difficult situation requires a sort of snowball effect in which the example of one risk being taken encourages another and so on.

This is what we hope we will see happening in the near future, as some large-risk ventures begin to take effect. In specific, it cannot be denied that the opening of new hotels at this time poses such risk. But the investment they represent, and the amount of cash flow one can hope they will bring, should extend to other areas and give something of a push to recovery.



Naji Al-Ali

## Crediting reviews

To the editor:

I am a great admirer of the Star. You have managed in a very short time to produce a very worthwhile and interesting weekly.

However, I am disappointed to see a growing trend towards publishing reviews — be they literary, book reviews, art exhibition critiques or reviews of performing arts events — without naming the writer of the review.

A review of any kind is by nature subjective, no matter how well-educated or experienced the reviewer(s) may be. I think that a newspaper which has achieved as much as The Star has in terms of offering both local and foreign residents good coverage of local events and new books, owes its readers (and the creative talents who produce various works) the courtesy of publishing signed reviews only.

Please give your readers some credit for having their own opinions and the intelligence to read the critics critically! Unsigned reviews can encourage a lack of care, responsibility and precision in both the critic and the criticized. The arts can flourish and grow only in an atmosphere of open dialogue and discussion. Please let us see The Star contributing to this spirit by printing reviews which the writers are proud to attach their names.

Katherine J. Sullivan

## 'Hospitality is our speciality'

To the editor:

I am really impressed by the sincerity in Iman Afify's letter "Another view on Jordanians" (7 July). But I was somewhat surprised and disturbed to read her bad experience in the well-known land of "Ahl-an-wa-Sahlan".

I would like to point out that when we all visit new countries most of us will return home with sad memories and good memories. For example, last year, I enjoyed very much visiting the "beautiful" America. I've returned with good memories from Chicago, Kansas City, Denver and Los Angeles. But, with sad memories from Las Vegas and New York. The reason is \$100 and some personal effects were stolen from locked hotel room in Las Vegas. And in New York airport, the taxi driver insisted that the fare to Manhattan was \$50 instead of the normal fare of \$25. Believe me, I was not mad at all because this exists everywhere.

Anyhow, should the opportunity arise again for you or for all your friends to visit Jordan "anyone" (including me) will be delighted to show you around and to prove to you that good "hospitality is our speciality".

Francis Amman

## Jinnah was not tempted

To the editor:

Mr. Kunhimon's letter (16 June) lends further credence to my reading of 'Gandhi' as a movie replete with distortions of facts. It gives vivid examples of the film's disparagement of the role of well-respected leaders. The letter is indicative of the movie being based less on facts than on fiction.

The allegation that Mr. Churchill gave Quaid-i-Azam the idea of a separate state is, to say the least, less than realistic. The Muslim League, a nation by any definition of the term, had a genuine right to an independent state. Their struggle under the leadership of the Quaid was motivated by their right to self-determination.

The offer of the premiership of India to Mr. Jinnah which, the film alleges, tempted him was, in fact, never made at all. The British official records clearly refute this allegation. Sir Eric Metcalfe, Jinnah's personal secretary, was not working in Mountbatten's office at the time. Mr. Jinnah's offer to Mr. Jinnah ("Transfer of Power" Vol. X, p. 125).

Abdullah Khan Amman

Kamel  
Abu  
Jaber



## The Palestinians and Israel

Greetings to Jerusalem

Part I

I WILL not speak about Zionism or Israel which we consider as an intertwined archaic reactionary force built on ancient tribal myths and hatreds. The ancient Hebrews, too, came into Palestine as conquerors from the outside. Like the modern Israelis, they subjugated the Palestinians of that time called the Canaanites. With the sword, they maintained themselves for only a short time. And when their kingdom vanished, the true owners of the land reclaimed it and rebuilt it again.

The Arabs sympathized with the plight of the Jews and the horrible pogroms and atrocities committed against them in the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. Hitler's insanity was only the tip of the iceberg of western prejudice which the Arabs deplored. Why the Palestinians have to pay for them is a question that still needs an answer.

In 1918 there were only 56,000 Jews who owned about 2 per cent of the land in Palestine to about 600,000 Arabs who owned 94 per cent of Palestine. By 1948 for all the facilities granted to them by the British Mandatory Government over Palestine, the Jews legally owned only 5.66 per cent of Palestine though their number swelled to about 560,000 inhabitants.

The year 1948 witnessed the first major wave of Palestinians forcibly leaving Palestine and 1967 witnessed the second. Today, of the estimated 4.5 million Palestinians in the world, only about 1.8 million still reside in Palestine, while the rest continue to be scattered around the globe.

The Palestinians, indeed the Arabs, believed, until quite recently, that their just cause would eventually be recognised. They could not believe that, in the middle of the twentieth century, the democratic countries of the West, having just concluded a victorious war against Fascist anti-democratic nations, would condone such a terrible injustice to be committed against the Arabs, their allies in the two world wars of this century. That they would condone the idea that "might makes right", that ancient unjust claims would through propaganda and violence be permitted to realise themselves in this century. Maybe the Aborigines of Australia, the Red Indians of North and South America, and the Maoris of New Zealand, should be permitted to do the same particularly considering the fact that even in ancient times, the Jews came to Palestine as invaders.

That is why the Arabs initially rejected the idea of concluding peace with Israel while Israel appeared to want to do so. It took time for the Arabs to accept defeat — many still do not — and to accept the conclusion of peace as in their interest as well as in the interest of mankind. From the Jordanian and Egyptian acceptance of the Rogers Plan for peace in 1970, to the Arab Peace Plan of 1982, the Arabs began to demand peace. As the Arabs gradually accepted peace, Israel's true intransigent stand began to emerge and continued to the point where it is now obvious that Israel does not want peace but expansion.

The Arabs are seeking peace now. Peace built on justice, no more absolute, but relative justice, that will allow the one-time adversaries to live and let live. A justice built on United Nations resolutions and the recognised principles of human rights. Israel, a creation of the 1947 United Nations partition of Palestine Resolution, continues to defy world opinion and to disregard United Nations resolutions. Though the Partition Plan allocated to Israel 56 per cent of the total area of Palestine, in 1948 it occupied 70 per cent of it.

## opinion

## An inherently wrong economy

THE QUESTION as to what is wrong about the world economic system has so far been partly answered by looking at it from the structural angle. Being the outcome of the pre-war colonial era, it suffers from an inequitable hierarchical pattern of relationships.

While keeping the poor South at its periphery always at its mercy both financially and developmentally, the rich core of the system looks askance at the parallel growth of the centrally developed countries of the eastern bloc. Neither the periphery nor the lateral outsider has set up healthy relations with the core. While the Third World is never able to develop an independent or at least interdependent economic entity, the eastern bloc lateral is busily at loggerheads with the so-called 'free world'.

The world economic system, furthermore, is no less hopelessly and inherently ailing on the institutional and evolutionary levels than it is so structurally. Institutionally, it is dominated by the monopolist multi-capital companies, which direct it towards exploitative policy aiming at keeping the lions share of the world's wealth in the hands of the very few affluent masters of the economic game.

Not only the poor South but also the rank and file of the masses of the rich North must feel the sting of the so-called "establishment" which pulls the strings of the world's policy and economy in each of the core countries and which is behind all the worries of the world's economy. In fact it is an economy that institutionally carries the germs of worldly social injustice and also breeds the seeds of ailment and disease.

To keep the central rich in the saddle, the system is made susceptible to sharp fluctuations of alternating recovery and recession. Capitalism, as Harry Magdoff points out in his speech at the 1981 Managua Conference on Agrarian Reform, has a hereditary tendency to relapse into recession. Occasionally, recovery from its ailment seems to be brought about for a while. It is then that finance is so channelled so as to lead to an economic boom that while adding to the affluence of the few rich, dazzles and confuses the vision of the labouring majority.

Yet paradoxically, no sooner is the spell of economic boom lifted than the seeds of relapse begin to grow: inflation of currency, high cost of living and the obsession with the mood of economic consumption.

These have been at the root of the economic instability that the West, and at least Europe, has been passing through ever since the end of the Second World War. Two major factors

By Henry Matar

contributed to the two-decade period of economic prosperity after the early fifties. First, the urgency of re-building Europe, so terribly devastated and disrupted by the war, set the wheels of reconstruction and ancillary industries rolling. The capitalist 'establishment' in USA was ready enough to respond to the situation and to exploit it. While happily basking in the warmth of officially-sponsored aid plans — like the Marshall Plan — American monopolist business and industrial firms (unlike the war), began to send into Europe monetary and military exports.

But what secondly, and more powerfully, gave the economic recovery its real impetus was the post-war electronic and nuclear technology. Computerization and automation meant gigantic mass production. However, marketing let us remember, needs currency in the hands of the consumer. To meet this need, the core of the World economic system resorted to the stratagem of currency inflation.

Not only were markets flooded with technologically produced merchandise but also, pockets were stuffed with filthy lucre as well. Money inflation was, however, a two edged weapon. While, on the one hand it explodes the hysteria for consumption, it brings in, on the other hand, devaluation and its offspring, high cost of living. Once high cost of living is established, there is no easy way to go back on it. Consumption must preserve its level, and to combat devaluation of currency, bill discounts and the hire-purchase system are offered as curative remedies. But the whole attempt to stay the recessive relapse proves to be

After 1971, however, a "floating" system of currency value, expressed in terms of the US dollar alone, without the support of gold, was established

## Free the animals

I HAVE no idea of how an individual or a company can import a family of lions, a pair of tigers and a lonely grizzly bear among other wild animals into Jordan, but a local hotel did just that in an attempt to attract customers.

Living in an open society of free competition leading to wild and extreme methods of promotions, the idea is weird but legitimate. I have heard of hotels which offer swimming pool facilities, view of a famous park or river, but this was the first time a zoo was advertised among other hotel attractions.

A very small plot of land was dedicated to this so-called zoo, where animals are supposedly living in an atmosphere close to their natural habitat. All cages were made out of cement, acting as ovens during the summers and freezers during the winters, and the sizes were abnormally small for the animals they contained.

Naturally there was no ventilation, proper shelter or balanced diet, which made the law of the jungle looks ridiculous in comparison to the hard labour sentences these animals had to serve in the land of 'Ahl-an-wa-Sahlan'.

We all know, except for the managers of the zoo it seems, that the grizzly lives in the wide plains of

North America where it is cool in the summers and very cold in the winters — that I believe would justify the thick fur that covers the body of the grizzly. But here (this miserable bear was locked in a 2 by 2 metres room with a shower of warm water dripping from the roof. The idea behind the shower was to cool the animal in the summer. Naturally the animal was in a state of hysteria when I saw it while the temperature on that particular day reached 40 degrees.

I think it would be silly on my part to call upon the hotel management or the authorities to study and improve the conditions of these poor beasts, when some human beings still live in squatters and dumps. It is still too early to call for the establishment of an animal society when people societies can barely do their jobs. Nor will it be logical to call upon the authorities to control or prohibit the import of wild animals into this country when thousands of Egyptian migrant workers arrive in Jordan every week in search of jobs and a decent way of life, only to be exploited in the end.

So I will try to be humble and limit my demands and pleas to one: Please free the animals for they have more chances of surviving under the rules of God than the rules of man.



# Festival lecture revives the life and times of Old Jerusalem

By Kathy Kakish  
Special to the Star

"FOUR POPULAR Institutions in Medieval Jerusalem," was the title of the lecture by Dr. Kameel Al-Asali last Tuesday at the Jordanian Writers' League on the occasion of the month-long Palestinian folklore festival.

Dr. Al-Asali began his lecture by saying that when asked to give a lecture about some aspects of Jerusalem folklore, he immediately thought about some of the popular institutions the city had during its long Islamic history, which are now merely in ruins.

"When we talk about these institutions, we talk about a living part of our history, our folklore history, through which we are enabled to know the people's daily life, the way of their thinking, their customs, hopes and expectations," he said.

He went on to say that such institutions were not only found in Jerusalem, but also throughout the East. Some were found during the pre-Islamic period and were later on developed by the Muslims.

The four institutions were the "Khaniqa" (the Sufi monasteries) and "Al-Ribat" (hostels), both of which were religious and social institutions, whereas the "Khan" (caravansary) and the public baths were social institutions.

Sufi monasteries came into existence during the 5th century Hijri (the Islamic year). Jerusalem had around ten monasteries of which the most famous was the "Salahi Khanka", established by Salaheddin Al-Ayoubi. Such monasteries of which their main aim was to know and unite with God and to encourage the Sufi movement in Jerusalem.

The main duty of those Sufis was to gather after evening prayers and read parts of the Qur'an and every Friday at sunrise, they were to listen to their sheikh's teachings. Although the Sufis gave private tutoring to the young students of Jerusalem, their duties remained few, which resulted the lack of any economic production at any of these monasteries.

Hostels, built like citadels, were first used by Muslim soldiers in the religious-military function of preparing for war. As time passed by, hostels came to resemble the Sufi monasteries that the only distinction between the two was that the monasteries sheltered permanent residents whereas those staying at the hostels were there temporarily.

During the Mameluk era, hostels functioned as poor-houses where food and services were provided.

Seven of eight hostels are known to have been in existence in medieval Jerusalem. The most famous are the Al-Mansouri Hostel, established by Sultan Al-Mansour Kalawan in 681 Hijri. Opposite to it was the Al-Busayri Hostel. Al-Himawi Hostel consisted of two sections, one for widows and the other for men. Tenkiz Hostel was strictly a women's hostel, run by 12 women who were Muslims, religious, selfless, good, old unwedded poor and residents at the hostel.

The main role of hostels was a charitable one. They were something like the old people's homes of today.

Caravansaries were known during the pre-Islamic era of the ancient Persians, Romans and Byzantines. At the 7th century Hijri, caravansaries were the places where travellers would stay at for a while and carry on their trading business. Such caravansaries were square-shaped, having an open courtyard in the middle, surrounded by a wall.

consisted of storage rooms, shops and stables and the first floor had sleeping rooms for the travellers.

Jerusalem had 16 caravansaries, most of them built during the Mameluk era, three of which were established by the sultans and one by the wife of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, Khaski Sultan.

Public baths were known in Jerusalem long before Islam. The Romans established such baths there, as they did throughout their empire. The first one to be established by Arabs was the Ayyad public bath.

Thirteen public baths are known to have existed in Jerusalem. The baths of Al-Ain, Al-Shifa' and Our Lady Mariam were still in use a few years ago.

Public baths were the important social gathering centres of the city. Of course, rules had to be observed. Bathers were to wear the special robes that were rented out, decency was a must and those with leprosy were forbidden. In addition to bathing, massages and haircuts were part of the services.

Public baths coexisted with legends and superstitions. Many people believed that genii lived there. Some baths were considered to possess miraculous healing powers to which the ill and the barren would go to.

At the end of his lecture, Dr. Al-Asali said that such institutions are part of our past tradition in the Holy City, and if we cannot give them any more life, we must at least preserve what still remains of them, for they give us an idea about the life of those days. By preserving such things, we will be able to pass them on to the next generations without any further loss.

Dr. Kameel Al-Asali, Dean of the Scientific Research Department at the University of Jordan, has dedicated himself to the study of Jerusalem since 1979 when he attended the Third International Conference for "Bilad Al-Sham."

The paper he submitted, "The Islamic Institutions of Learning in Jerusalem in the Middle Ages", was made into a book in 1981. The research led him to discover that there were about 70 learning institutions in the city that were similar to the universities of our days.

Most of the 49 manuscripts he found while searching private libraries owned by families were totally unknown. The photocopies he made of them were published, in 1981, for the first time ever in his book, "Some Manuscripts of the Holy City".

"Islamic Mosaic and Cemeteries in Jerusalem" is about the graves of 400 well-known historical figures buried in the three old cemeteries in Jerusalem.

Of the 400 graves, nine are of those who were the companions of the Prophet, and 50 graves can be found in private homes.

Dr. Al-Asali's recent book, "Some Islamic Monuments in Jerusalem", is about secular monuments of the city. The caravansaries, public baths, water channels, fountains and hostels are described in detail.

In an interview with the Star, Dr. Al-Asali said that he plans to publish a book this year which will contain 150 unpublished documents of old Jerusalem that are 200 - 800 years old, beginning from the time of Salaheddin. The 900 page book will be published in two volumes.

Dr. Al-Asali said that because the history of Jerusalem is not properly documented and what there is only an outline, he obtained his material by collecting photocopies of old documents stored away in attics, old, forgotten books and private libraries.

"I aim at serving the historians of the future by gathering such things that may otherwise soon be lost forever," he said.



PALESTINIAN handicrafts in wood, copper and fabric.



GROUPS OF young Palestinians parade in brightly coloured local costume which clearly illustrated the art of costume design.

## Star Palestine blo

By Abu  
Star

WASHINGTON—Nine Arab-American students representing the Arab-American community and at the United Nations on 7 June, the Lebanon were the first to be elected to the Middle East Council of the Middle East.

A three-hour session included fashion, brocade, calligraphy, products of Palestine. Many observers, congressional and show presented, improve the image of Palestinians.

Hosts were George Crockett, Oakar, and Congressman Howard Austin Murphy, Kansas, and Congress were among them evening.

The local chapter of the American Graduate Chapter President of members of the to the success of Marcel Anthony.

The Palestine of the Arab Women's thing to remember, sident of the presentation of a tinian dress, folk usalem area and of.

Congressman congratulations to "a truly fine eventure." Congressmen that "the families event was a tribute tion. We can all take this evening of culture heritage of the Palestine show that the Palestine people who homeland of their.

## The Jerusalem Star in Jordan



A woman in traditional Palestinian dress, possibly a keffiyeh and shawl, sitting and smiling. In the foreground, there are various items, including what looks like a coffee pot and some food or small objects.

A YOUNG man

PAGE TWO (JORDANIAN, MAY 21, 1981)



## Government official stresses tourism's value

By Kathy Kakish  
Star Staff Writer

TOURISM in Jordan is of economic importance. It could be, if developed, one of the most important industries in the country for the years to come, says Director-General of Tourism Michel Hamarneh.

In an interview with The Star, Mr. Hamarneh said that this importance was due not only to the ancient sites found in Jordan but also to its geographical location in the centre of the Middle East. This has the important effect of attracting people, especially those coming from the Arabian Gulf and Saudi Arabia on their way to Europe, and vice versa.

Until 1967, he said, 90 per cent of the country's developed tour sites and facilities were on the West Bank. These were lost due to the Israeli occupation, and since then, the tour sites of the East Bank have gone through the first stages of development, especially during the years 1973/74.

### Start from scratch

"Developing tourism in the East Bank of Jordan is not easy," said Mr. Hamarneh. "For it had to start from the scratch." For one thing, there were no proper roads linking the tour sites.

But there is also a social problem. Services as a profession does not quite fit the mentality of the people. As an example, a hotel training college was established five years ago. It has come to be one of the best of its kind in the Middle East. But when it first

opened, only three people applied. Last year, 50 of the applicants had to be turned down, because there is room for only 260 students a year.

"It is tremendous that this development came within the range of five years," said Mr. Hamarneh. In 1967, there were only 17 hotels, distributed mainly in Amman and Aqaba. By the end of 1982 the number of hotels had increased to 87: a 400 per cent increase.

So as to be able to develop tourism in Jordan, the five regions of the country were dealt with separately. With the help of government agencies, mainly the National Planning Council and the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, the Tourism Ministry was able to make plans for the regions of Irbid, the Jordan Valley, Ma'an and Amman governorate. These master plans are guidelines for projects to be under taken in the future.

Jordan now figures prominently on the tour maps of agencies in Europe and America. The Tourism Ministry is accomplishing two things — developing tourist sites and services and trying to publicise Jordan abroad; but the ministry's policy on development is that the construction of hotels, restaurants and other tourist facilities should be left to the private sector.

After the ministry had made a beginning by building pioneer projects all over the country, it left the rest for the private sector to take over. Then it began to emphasise the need for marketing

and publicity, which will also require participation of the private sector.

According to Mr. Hamarneh, a great change has been noticed in this area in the last two years, when Jordanian tour agencies and hotels co-operated with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, to publicise Jordan.

### Alia's role

Alia plays an essential role in marketing Jordan. Its offices around the world are an outlet for the ministry's publications, pamphlets and news releases. In most cases, the ministry and Alia co-ordinate and carry out the work together.

The main publicity idea before 1967 was to visit the Holy Land, whereas it is now to see Jordan for what it is and what it has — Petra, Jerash, etc.

Because of limited budget, the ministry has opted to work with tour operators as its main means of advertisement. They are invited to come and see whether it is what their clients back home would like. If the reaction is favourable, they propose to include the advertisements, pamphlets and films about Jordan in their work.

Inviting tour operators on familiarising trips is not the only way the ministry works. Television and radio teams are also invited to help publicise Jordan, as are journalists from international magazines.

### Foreign exchange

The international definition of a tourist is: Anyone staying in a



Michel Hamarneh

country that is not his or her permanent place of residence for more than 24 hours, and spending foreign currency. An expatriate working in and for another country, whether for the public or private sector is not considered to be a tourist because the currency he is paid is that of the same country. But if the same expatriate is working for his own government abroad, he is considered to be a tourist because his own government will be paying him in its own currency, providing foreign exchange for the host country.

In Jordan tourists are classified into three main types. The first includes those coming from foreign countries for the purpose of sightseeing, who usually tour in groups. Jordanians who work abroad and come home for the

summer vacations and holidays to visit relatives are also considered tourists. And thirdly, Jordanian Arabs, coming mainly from the Gulf countries (for the summer vacations or business purposes) are included. For the last five years or so, Jordan has served as a Middle East business centre.

Tourist arrivals in 1982 totalled 1.2 million. In 1980 the number was 1.486 million, a 20 per cent rise. In 1981, the number of tourists increased only 0.6 per cent. But an increase of 0.1 per cent was seen in 1982, when the tourist arrivals totalled 1.1 million. Of these, 1.67 million were from Arab countries.

Most tourists come in the months of June - August, but the number of tourists in those three months was 472,000.

The Queen Alia International Airport was officially inaugurated last May to deal more efficiently with the arrivals and departures of travellers. The 10.9 million airport is designed to serve 5 million passengers a year.

Transportation to and from the airport is not a problem, according to Mr. Hamarneh. The ministry has now prepared transportation fees. A bus head towards the airport from the 15th Circle, passing through the Sixth Circle, every half an hour 24 hours a day. The 40-minute drive costs 500 fils. Taxis cost 4,500.

Alia is now building a 300-room hotel, for in-transit passengers at the airport site.

## 'Marketing efforts are lacking'

*Alia feels itself alone in selling Jordan abroad*

By Steven Ross  
Star Staff Writer

TOURISM in Jordan is suffering from a lack of attention to marketing and development, says a leading Jordanian economist. Low government investment, lack of enthusiasm by private investors and poor resource use judgment have all contributed to the sector's troubles, says Fahd Fanek, Vice President for Finance of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

In an exclusive interview with The Star, Mr. Fanek pointed to the low budget of the Tourism and Antiquities Ministry, which he says is hardly enough to cover its own employees' salaries. "In the five-year plan investment is left mostly to the private sector, which is not too enthusiastic about new investments" at time, he also said.

As a result, Alia is left almost on its own in promoting Jordan as a tourist destination. The airline spent \$5 million last year advertising the country, he said. "In other countries, such expenses are borne by the government."

### Hotels' duty

The problem extends also to other private businessmen. "Also, I blame the hotels...they wait for people to come" rather than actively seeking business and promoting Jordan. Now that they have low occupancy figures they are complaining, he said; "but they have a marketing duty."

As another threat to tourist arrivals, Mr. Fanek cited the lack of attention given to Aqaba, the Red Sea port which is supposed to be a winter playground for northern Europeans and others. "If Aqaba is so attractive, especially in winter...it is not given the necessary attention."

Shipping activity and industrial plants are taking over more and more, and "some (tour) operators are commenting that Aqaba is becoming a port rather than a resort." Bookings are down, and the number of Scandinavians who used to holiday in Aqaba has decreased greatly.

Despite these problems, which come on top of the obstacles of economic recession and political uncertainty, Mr. Fanek said, the long-term prospects for tourism were good. In contrast to commentators who say that Jordan has anywhere up to twice as many hotels as it needs, he said, "I think we need more hotels....In the long run Jordan is qualified to be a touristic centre. The present slowdown is attributable to temporary factors." Alia is building a hotel of its own, the 300-room Alia Hotel at Queen Alia International Airport.

Mr. Fanek was confident that tourist arrivals will increase over the next year. Alia had no loss of business during the first half of 1983, he said, although the rate of growth was lower (around 5 per cent more traffic than same period of 1982, or a 12 per cent increase in earnings).

"In the first six months of 1983 we had about 700,000 passengers, and expect to



Fahd Fanek

carry 1.6 million in the whole year." This is not much of an increase in passenger numbers over last year, but it does mean more business because the average length of trips is increasing — that is, Alia is carrying fewer passengers from Iraq and more from the United States.

### Unusual profitability

One unique aspect of Alia's business is its great profitability at a time when most international carriers are either in the red or just keeping afloat. Alia's 1982 profits were around \$4 million, slightly less than in 1981.

"Most airlines are trying to justify their losses," Mr. Fanek said, "while we are having a hard time justifying our profits." He attributed the high profitability first to unusually high productivity by Alia's employees — the payroll is 20 per cent of overall costs as compared to the more usual 33 per cent — and second to good management.

Alia is "market-oriented," he said, and although it is owned by the government it is run on a completely autonomous, commercial basis. The third factor he cited was the fact that "Jordanians are a travelling people." Thirty-five to forty per cent of the population goes abroad every year, he said, for holidays, work or study abroad.

"Also, Jordan as a political entity is acceptable to everybody, which makes Alia acceptable in many places." Other airlines might try to interfere with its landing rights, but government rarely did.

Mr. Fanek said that Jordan is, or at least can be, a business centre for the region. Only about 100 countries now base their regional headquarters in Amman; but it is promotable as the "Gateway to the Middle East."

There are already about 1,000 passengers a day in transit through Amman, and Mr. Fanek said he expected this figure to increase now that Jordan had a modern airport that was comfortable to spend time in.

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# Buyer's market calls for....

## Management is not doing its job, hotelier says

By H. Karim

OCCUPANCY FIGURES of 22 per cent, 15 per cent, 38 per cent, 42 per cent: these rates recorded during July at some of Amman's four and five-star hotels are as good a reminder as any that there is something seriously wrong with the business.

The continuing malaise of the international recession is the main cause. But that alone, and even in combination with travellers' habitual nervousness about coming to the Middle East, is not enough to do such damage to business, if that business is handled properly.

The familiarity I have gained over several years with Jordan's hotel sector allows me to say that what is really killing Jordanian hotels is a combination of poor service and amateurish management. Of course, the two problems are intertwined. This statement is based on many years' experience in the international industry.

The example of a small number of hotels, who recorded occupancy of well over 50 per cent and even reached 100 per cent during the month (65 per cent is considered acceptable), is enough to show that the problems can be met. Those hotels are succeeding because they have an aggressive sales posture, hard-working management and they go to all lengths to keep service standards high.

Many of this town's hotel managers, for all their worries about the slump in business, still haven't woken up to the fact that there's a real recession on. They're still offering bad service and dirty hotels and they don't market themselves very well.

If Jordan's hotel managers want to get the customers, first they have to keep up their standards of service. Then, and just as importantly, they have to go out and get those customers. They can't just rely on a sort of "bush telegraph" to tell people about their hotel.

The answer to how to keep one's standard of services high is simple: Management must work, and work hard. They must never stop working. Some hotels in Amman are run on a rota basis whereby the top management works only during regular office hours, and the evening shift is covered by lower level employees on a rotating basis.

In these hotels, to a greater or lesser extent, one sees the standard fall. When the management works 9 to 5 they never see the customers — who are their business, after all — and they never see the staff. The staff don't see them, and of course, that's why they don't work as hard as they ought to.

### Management: The key

One must never lose sight of the fact that management is the key to most things in this business. It's one of those peculiar industries that are unusually responsive to leadership. Staff will follow what the management do — they like to see them working, and they'll work hard themselves.

Such efforts are necessary even in the best of times. But they

become imperative in a market like this, which is very dead — "the thinnest I've ever seen," as one manager remarked to me. It may be confidently expected that it will not really perk up again for another two years, during which time we must fear that one or two hotels may have to close.

The hotels must keep on their toes, and while it may be painful, to stay in business they must go and get that business in any way they can — while always keeping in mind that service standards must not be allowed to drop.

If you're in a market where there are simply too many bedrooms — probably by as much as a hundred per cent — chasing customers, then the hotel that expects the market to suit its price rather than offering the price to suit the market is in trouble. Many Amman hoteliers are overly concerned with keeping their average room rates up. But in this buyer's market it is not a high average room rate that will keep them afloat — it is high volume, cash turnover and high occupancy.

(This is because, breaking the hotel down into departments, room bookings are a much higher

earner than, say, food and beverage. So one can afford to give large discounts on rooms and still make a profit. The fact that these rooms are full will in itself bring in more custom; and the guests will still pay for their meals, contributing to the buoyancy of the food and beverage operation.)

By the same token, the hotel that doesn't hire a sales team to tell the market what its price and advantages are, is also in trouble.

An example of the importance of marketing: One hotel in Amman, not too long ago, parted ways with an international management chain. It is understood that the change was an amicable one. But in that change, the hotel lost the marketing support which its international partner had provided. Apart from all other changes that accompanied it, that loss of marketing detracted greatly from the hotel's custom.

### 650 more rooms

Faced with this market, one shudders at the thought of all the hotels that have opened in the last couple of years, and of the ones still on the way. One of the great tragedies is that so many of them

# hard work

have come onstream within just a couple of years — just off the top of the head, one could mention the Regency Palace, Marriott, San Rock, Amra and Jerusalem hotels. And 650 more five-star rooms are planned to open in the next year and a half.

All these hotels were conceived within a very short period of time, when the business picture was totally different. They were planned and constructed into the system in such a way that they could not be pulled out of it: they couldn't stop once they got going.

Some of these are prestige projects: their main purpose is not to make a return on investment. But if they don't, they won't be around very long.



The Amman Marriott Hotel



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H. Karim is a pseudonym for a professional with great experience in the tourism and hotels sector, who agreed to give The Star his frank assessment of the business in Jordan on condition that his name not be used.

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# An archaeologist's walking tour

By Dr. Philip C. Hammond

YOU'VE DONE IT. You've reached one of the most fabulous places in the Middle East — Petra, the "rose-red city" half as old as time.

Site of the rise of one of the most important ancient Arab kingdoms, that of the Nabataeans, Petra also has a history going back as far as the Middle Palaeolithic period — and forward to the days of Baldwin, king of the Latin Kingdom of the Crusades and Saladin, one of the greatest Islamic generals.

On my first visit to Petra a quarter of a century ago, it took a full day of driving from Amman to get there. Today, the road that was once a dirt track is now a modern highway and the drive down is a pleasant three-hour excursion. Progress is great; but now let's step back over two thousand years and enter the grandeur that is Petra.

We stroll down through the trees to the path and the swinging gate that marks the beginning of the trail. The horses — gentle, and with guides — are waiting for those who want to ride. If walking is preferred by some, we'll still move along together at a leisurely pace.

Not far along, as we round the bend below the Rest House, is one of the first examples of Nabataean art — the Obelisk Tomb — to the left. It really is a tomb (on top) with carved obelisks in front, and a "triclinium" below.

Further along, we see large rectangular blocks ahead of us. These are sahrj monuments, which also were probably part of the Nabataean funerary cult.

As the faces of Jebel Kubtha (to the right) and Jebel Madras (to the left) loom up, we begin to see the gigantic cleft between them, known as the "Siq," which is Petra's front door. This gigantic crack in

the Nubian sandstone of Petra's mountain barrier is awesome and never fails to impress.

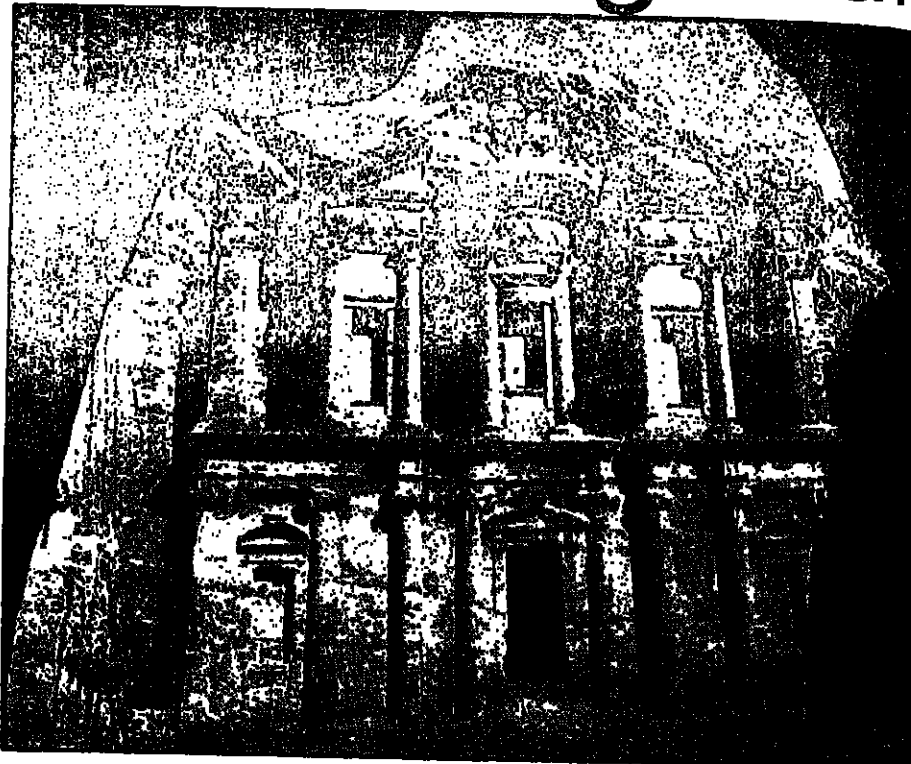
Across the mouth of the Siq is a barrage dam, constructed some twenty years ago to seal off the passage from the torrential floods which once poured through. In Nabataean times, a similar dam existed and the reconstruction follows the ancient foundation lines.

Just inside the Siq, one can see traces of carved decorations on both sides and the remains of an aqueduct which spanned it, carrying water — from a spring some 3½ kilometres away — into reservoirs on top of Jebel Kubtha. A bit farther along are rock-cut channels which held ceramic water pipes, serving the same purpose. Some of those channels still have the remains of the original pipes, installed 2,000 years ago.

We've gone the whole, mile-long length of the Siq; and there, at the inner end, a pink glow suffuses the height of the mountain cleft. As we pass through, our eyes meet the most magnificent of Petra's carvings — the Khazna, or Treasury. This is the facade of a tomb, and its size (about 90 feet wide by 13 feet high) and detail would suggest a royal tomb; although there is no inscription revealing its date or the family for which it was done. The style is "Nabataeanized Corinthian," unique to the Nabataeans and just a bit different from the true classical Corinthian.

The modern Arabic name of the tomb, Khazna Faroun, means the Treasury of the Pharaoh. The story is related that the Pharaoh created the building by magic and filled the urn at the top with his gold. Although some earlier guidebooks listed the Khazna as a temple, its interior plan supports its funerary character.

Proceeding now to the right past the Khazna, we see more and more of Petra's



Al-Deir (the Monastery) seen from a cave in the high cliffs

tomb facades on every side. A number of types exist, but the most common are those with the "crowstep" decoration at the top. At Medain Salih, in Saudi Arabia, these crowstep tombs gave rise to the story that the city had been so wicked it was thrown upside down and turned to stone, since the crowsteps looked so much like stairways leading up to the building entrances.

As the trail widens, we see the Main Theatre on the left. The 45-foot stage wall of the theatre has fallen down, and we can see the rows of seats rising up from the orchestra floor. Below the stage floor are a series of rooms which were used for stor-

ing equipment, and a curtain slot which allowed a curtain to be lowered at the beginning of each performance. Out of the curtain slot was recovered most of a marble statue of Hercules, which may now be seen in the museum in the city centre.

Around the bend in the trail is the ancient city site itself. Up to the right, carved into the face of Jebel Kubtha, are the facades of the Royal Tomb Group, which we shall visit later. But continuing on now, we turn to the left to the main Paved Street of the ancient city, with a few of its original columns restored. At the very beginning of the street in a small elevated grove is the

# of Petra

site of the Nymphaeum, or public fountain.

Going along the street whose surface was sloped for drainage, we proceed on foot, since the ancient paving stones are too slippery for horses. On the left, set into the side of the hill, are the entrances to shops; and, here and there, are stairways leading up to the next level of the city — marketplaces and similar public buildings, as well as private villas.

At the end of the street is a three-arched gate, now restored, that once celebrated the anticipated, but not realized, visit of a Roman emperor. The position of the gate, now referred to as the Temenos Gate, shows it to have been a later addition. On both sides of the eastern face of the gate appear reminiscences of the Nabataean commercial kingdom — representations of ancient caravan gods enclosed in medallions. At the left of the gate are the remains of baths excavated some years ago by the Department of Antiquities.

To the right, across the "wadi" (valley) on the upper slope of the city, now again rise the remains of a Nabataean temple, the Temple of Al-Uzza-Atargatis, popularly referred to as the Temple of the Winged Lions. Next to the temple towards the east are the remains of a succession of domestic buildings: ("A Legacy from the Past" describes these two sites and the discoveries made there.)

Passing through the gate, we enter a wide paved area — the "temenos", or sacred enclosure, of the Temple of Dhu-Shara, previously Petra's only masonry-built structure still standing. The temple again echoes local legend, since its popular Arabic name, "Qasr Bint Faroun," means the Palace of the Daughter of the Pharaoh. Having divested himself of his treasure, goes the story, the Pharaoh deposited his daughter at Petra, too, in a palace also created by his magic.

Next to the Qasr rises the face of Jebel Habis, with the more formidable Jebel Umm Biyara (Mountain of the Mother of Cisterns) immediately behind and to the south. Climbing a set of short stairways up the face of Jebel Habis brings one to the small museum maintained in Petra to acquaint the visitor with the kinds of objects — coins, statuary, reliefs, pottery, glass and other materials — recovered at Petra by various archaeological missions which have worked there in recent times.

Walking through Petra, as we have done, is an experience unmatched anywhere, and a number of other sights are available, depending upon the visitor's time and energy. Once inside the city, almost everything else worthwhile seeing is up and will take some climbing.

Along the trail, beyond the Khazna and a bit before the Main Theatre, a signboard marks the rockcut stairway leading to the Great High Place. The stairway and the trail wind their way to the summit of Jebel Al Madbah (the Mount of Sacrifice). There, the top of the mountain was cleared away and a typical "high place" — an outdoor religious installation — was carved into the bedrock surface. Two altars, a depressed courtyard whose sides form seating benches, and an ablation cistern attest to ancient religious practices.

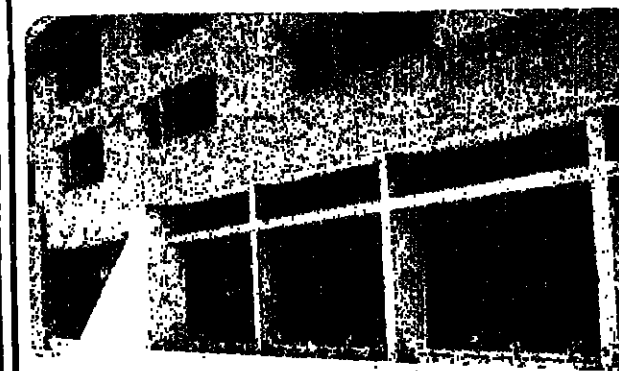
Descending down the western side of Jebel Al-Madbah, one can also see Nabataean cultic carvings along the way; a millidion and block representation of Atargatis and Dhu-Shara, a lion fountain and a

Continued on page 15

Dr. Philip Hammond, director of the American Expedition to Petra, is a professor of anthropology at the University of Utah. This article is reprinted with acknowledgement to Jordan magazine.

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Of Culture & Arts '83

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### The Higher National Committee For The Jerash Festival

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Dr. Adnan Badran

(Chairperson, Executive Committee)

Mr. Ali Ghandour

Dr. Mazen Amouti

(Festival Director)

### Venues & Events of the Festival (Refer to Program, pp. 7-15)

#### A. Participating Arab Troupes:

- 1. Faluz & the Lebanese Troupe:**  
Faluz is one of the most prominent Arab singers. Her group consists of 70 dancers & musicians. Performances will include songs, musical shows & folklore dances.
- 2. The Reda Folklore Dance Troupe of Egypt:**  
Mahmoud Reda, choreographer & director of the troupe, has brought the vast heritage of Egyptian Folklore to the stage. He is ably supported by dancer Fawzi Fahmy & Maestro Ali Ismail.
- 3. The Yemeni Folklore Troupe:**  
A group of 13 dancers & musicians in colorful Yemeni costumes will present traditional dances & songs depicting heritage in the Arabian peninsula & the Yemen Arab Republic.
- 4. Kuwaiti Television Popular Arts Troupe:**  
A group of 47 members, including prominent singers, musicians & dancers in national costumes. The performance includes sketches representing cultural & artistic heritage in the Gulf area.
- 5. Algeria Folklore Troupe:**  
A group of 14 participants in national costumes & using traditional musical instruments. They will present a variety of songs & dances in different venues.
- 6. The Tunisian Popular Arts Troupe:**  
This group includes artists & musicians in national costumes & will present sketches depicting the colorful life in the Maghreb area.
- 7. "Zaghlul Damur" Popular Poetry Group of Lebanon:**  
This group has 4 members & will present sketches of popular Arabic poetry dealing with current social issues. The group has gained prominence in Lebanon & the Arab World.

#### B. Participating International Troupes:

- 1. The Chinese Acrobatic Troupe:**  
The group is comprised of 30 members & will present performances in the South Theatre. The team which comes from the Hainan area has attained international fame by its performances in many parts of the world.
- 2. "Sleeping Beauty":**  
Play by the Empire State Institute for Performing Arts (ESIPA) USA. The play is written by itself. This special adaptation is the product of playwrights Joseph Balfour, inspired by Kabuki, & the classic theater styles of Japan.
- 3. Sufia Kamal of Chhayanot Troupe from Bangladesh:**  
Sufia Kamal, this group of popular arts is comprised of 32 performers & musicians. Sketches of dances and scenes will be presented by this troupe that has gained prominence among Bengali popular arts and drama groups.
- 4. Salzburg Silesian Austrian Folklore:**  
Led by Joseph Holzmeister, this group of 26 dancers & musicians will present attractive sketches of Austrian Folklore dances in national costumes from the Salzburg area.
- 5. La Cinquante Nivards (Nice-France):**  
Founded in 1925, the goal of this troupe was to bring back to life the sound traditions of the old country of Nice & to reassemble the favorable elements of the "Folklore Nyon". The group which is led by Francis Barrelli is made up of 36 participants wearing national costumes.
- 6. Hall-Rogers Modern Dances Troupe (U.S.A.):**  
The performances which will be presented are a cooperative effort by Lucinda Weaver Hall (A solo dancer) and the Wendy Rogers Dance Company from the Bay Area in California. Both Mrs. Hall & Ms. Wendy Rogers have built a reputation for their innovative choreography of modern dances that depicts craft, imagination and emotional resonance. The repertoire includes a new dance entitled "Jerash".
- 7. Parvatiya Kala Kendra Folklore Troupe of India:**  
Established in 1946, the group is a representative cultural organization of the Unakhand region of the State of Uttar Pradesh. The program captures the atmosphere of that region through songs and dances, rhythm and movements, costumes and other effects (25 participants).
- 8. "Folk City of Oriskany" The Italian Folklore Dance Group of San Marino:**  
The group, comprised of 29 dancers & musicians, will present a set of dances and musical sketches representing the folk art in the island of San Marino. This group is distinguished for its innovation, choreography and colorful costumes.
- 9. Doyle Lawson & Quicksilver (U.S.A.):**  
A prominent group that consists of 4 men who combine the folk music of the Appalachian mountains in the eastern United States, the "bluegrass" style of instrumentation, and contemporary country vocal arrangements. Mr. Lawson has an impressive background in the field of folk music. Other members of his group are also accomplished singers.
- 10. Piers & Piers of the Argyle & Sutherland Highlanders:**  
This Scottish military band is comprised of 29 soldiers and will present a program which includes a wide variety of music, singing, and traditional Scottish dancing.

#### C. Poetry & Literature:

The Poetry & Literature Committee, chaired by Dr. Ibrahim Sa'adin, has produced a 7-section program of Arabic poetry & literature which the participation of prominent poets and literary critics from Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, Syria and North Yemen. All sections will be presented at the Artemis Steps.

#### D. TOURISM & TRAVEL IN JORDAN

#### D. Local Theater:

This segment includes the presentation of four Arabic plays by established Jordanian drama groups. The plays are: "Dam... Dum... Tack," directed by Khaled Tarifi; "Bukra Inhabila," directed by Nadim Sawalha; "Muhakama," directed by Basem Dalgamoni; "Insu Hiruhat," directed by Ghassan Haddad.

The local Theater program is supervised by Hatem Sayyed.

#### E. Children Theater:

This part of the Festival will also include four plays in Arabic & will be presented at the Sound & Light Theater in early hours. The plays are: "Watan Asafir," directed by Naim Haddadin; "Dakrushi," directed by Asmahan Alai; "Suleiman Wan-Nahla," a puppet play directed by Wafa Gousou; "Al-Asad," directed by Akram Abu Raghib.

#### F. Local Folklore:

The Jordanian Folklore Committee of the Festival has assembled an impressive program of traditional dance and music shows under the supervision of Halima Mahmoud and Nariman Rousan. The Program includes the following features that will be presented in different venues:

- 1. "Dubke & Samer" traditional Jordanian dances:**  
156 members participate in this program in the form of groups representing youth clubs and associations from different regions. All will be wearing traditional costumes. The set-up was designed and choreographed specifically for the Festival. In essence, the program will be a reconstruction of impressive authentic Jordanian wedding celebration.
- 2. Circassian Folk Dances:**  
These dances are presented by 51 participants from the "Jih" club in Amman, featuring sketches depicting the cultural heritage of the Circassian community in Jordan. The Troupe members will wear traditional costumes of the Caucasus.
- 3. Yarmouk University Folklore Troupe:**  
This group, comprising 14 students, was established in 1976. Wearing national costumes, members will present an impressive program of traditional Jordanian "Dubke" dances and songs.
- 4. ALIA Jordanian Folklore Troupe:**  
This thirty-member Troupe was formed in 1980, and has participated in several international festivals. Dances are adapted by Choreographer Mano Samatman and costumes are designed by Papou Lahoud.
- 5. The "Shishan Kids" Troupe:**  
This troupe was assembled specifically for the Festival, and is comprised of 22 children in national costumes. They will present a program of dances and songs derived from the rich heritage of the Shishan Caucasian Community in Jordan.

#### G. Local Music & Songs:

- 1. The Jordanian Armed Forces Band:**  
The Jordanian Armed Forces Band, led by Lt. Colonel Jamal Attiye, will play a prominent role at the Festival and will perform daily in the Forum area. The band's lively marching music, its bagpipe corps, and its performances of traditional Jordanian folk songs have captured the hearts of Jordanians for many years.
- 2. Radio Jordan Orchestra:**  
The Jordanian Armed Forces Orchestra will perform a classical music concert at the South Theater.

In addition, the Jordanian Armed Forces Orchestra will perform a classical music concert at the South Theater.

- 3. Rock Concert II:**  
One of two rock and pop concerts at the Festival, this show will feature the diverse styles of three Jordanian bands: Singer Usamah Jabbar and his group with a variety of popular Arabic songs; the Dream, a group with its own original compositions; Usoun, a four piece band, presenting a performance of various rock and jazz arrangements.
- 4. Rock Concert III:**  
This Concert will be fully dedicated to the unique and original sound of heavy metal. Singer Charles Metropolis will present a solo performance, followed by the 4-piece Jordanian band, Black Rock. The highlight of the concert will be the heavy metal band Suede which will be performing various pieces from the band's original repertoire.

The rock and music program has been organized by Raja Kawa.

#### H. Paintings & Fine Arts Exhibitions:

Works by prominent Jordanian artists will be exhibited in the Zeus Vaults in an impressive underground setting. The Cathedral area will be the site where many other works of art, paintings and children art will be exhibited. The exhibition is organized by Mahmoud Taha.

#### I. Arab Book Fair:

The First Annual Arab Book Fair will take place at the Collonade West area under the supervision of Dr. Ahmad Sharaf. The Fair includes:

1. An exhibition of publications by academic & non-profit cultural institutions from the Arab World.
2. A wing displaying & marketing children's books & educational toys.
3. A wing of general books for sale and display. Over one hundred Jordanian and Arab publishers will participate in this fair.

#### J. JORDANIAN CRAFTS EXHIBITION:

This exhibition, organized by Dr. Othman Malhas & his committee, will be a main focus of the Festival. There are around 30 small shops constructed on suitable sites along the Collonade West to house the crafts exhibition.

During Festival hours, various crafts will be exhibited in a wonderful setting. The main types of Jordanian crafts will be exhibited include: Carpet weaving, glass making, wood carving, mother of pearl, gold & silver, stone carving, traditional clothes, straw plates, etc.

#### K. Fashion Shows:

Two fashion shows will be featured in the Festival. They are:

1. "Karyima Ya Malhasa":  
A fashion show produced by Widad Kawa with the participation of 45 volunteer models. Directed by Nader Omran, this show is presented in a festive atmosphere & will feature traditional Jordanian & Palestinian costumes from various regions of the country.
2. "Jordan Through History":  
A very attractive show of Jordanian costumes, produced & directed by Basem Shalhah Jawad. The program is sponsored by the Jordanian Rural Development Association.

The show, with innovative choreography and music covers the fashions of Jordan and Palestine from 4500 B.C. to the present.

#### L. Films & Media Presentations:

The Media Committee, supervised by Farouk Za'abi has packaged a rich program of films and multi-media presentations. There will be one film shown every day at the Cinema Theater. All films are produced & directed by prominent Arab artists from Egypt, Lebanon, & Syria.

Documentary and feature video-tapes and slide-sound presentations, in addition to cartoon films for children, will also be shown daily in the Museum Building.

It should be pointed out that two films, "Omar Mukhtar" & "The Message" will be presented in the original English versions. Both films are directed by Mustafa Akkad, & their cast includes Anthony Quinn & Irene Pappas.

**FESTIVAL TICKETS**  
Entry & Theater tickets will be sold at the Royal Cultural Center in Amman, and at other outlets, from July 27 - Aug. 10, 1983. Remaining tickets will be sold during the Festival at the Jerash site.

For more information call the Festival Office, Amman - Tel. 842777.

Alia: The Royal Jordanian Airline - The Official carrier to the Jerash Festival.

28 JULY 1983

## Dates, Times and Ticket prices

### Friday, August 12

#### (Opening Day - By Invitation Only)

1 Forum	4.00 - 5.00 6.30 - 8.00 9.15 - 10.15
11.30 King Hussein & H.M. Queen Noor Open Festival (Military Band)	
Jordanian Army Band	5.00 - 5.15
Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	5.15 - 5.30
Algerian Folklore Troupe	5.30 - 5.45
2 South Theater	6.00 - 9.30
Faluz & The Lebanese Troupe (Admission By Ticket Only) 10 JD	
Tunisian Popular Arts Troupe (Tickets) 2 JD	10.30 - 12.00
3 Artemis Steps	6.00 - 7.15
Yemeni Folklore Troupe (Tickets) 2 JD	8.15 - 9.45
Hall-Rogers Modern Dance (U.S.A.) (Tickets) 2 JD	10.30 - 12.00
Arabic Poetry & Literature (I) (Tickets) 1 JD	
4 Sound & Light Theater	5.45 - 6.45
Puppet Show (In Arabic)	7.30 - 9.00
ALIA Jordanian Folklore Troupe	9.30 - 10.00
Radio Jordan Orchestra & Songs	
5 Cinema Theater	5.45 - 7.45
Jordanian Dubke Dances & Songs	8.00 - 10.00
Film: "Omar Mukhtar" (In Arabic)	
6 Zeus Vaults	5.15 - 12.00
Painting Exhibition	
7 Cathedral	5.15 - 12.00
Fine Arts & Children Art Exhibition	
8 Museum	5.15 - 12.00
Media Presentations-Slide Shows	
9 Collonade	5.15 - 12.00
Crafts Displays	
10 Collonade West	5.15 - 12.00
Arab Book Fair	
Jerash Community Crafts Exhibition	

### Sunday, August 14

1 Forum	4.00 - 5.00 6.30 - 7.30 9.00 - 10.00
Jordanian Army Band	
Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	
Tunisian Popular Arts Troupe	
2 South Theater	5.00 - 6.15
Parvatiya Kala Kendra-Indian Folklore (Tickets) 2 JD	7.45 - 9.15
Faluz & The Lebanese Troupe (Tickets) 10 JD	10.15 - 12.00
Kuwaiti Song & Music Troupe (Tickets) 2 JD	
3 Artemis Steps	5.00 - 6.15
Yemeni Folk Troupe (Tickets) 2 JD	7.15 - 9.00
Arabic Poetry & Literature (I) (Tickets) 1 JD	10.00 - 12.00
"Insu Hiruhat" (Arabic Play) (Tickets) 1 JD	
4 Sound & Light Theater	5.00 - 6.30
"Al-Asad" (Arabic Play) For Children	7.30 - 9.00
Algerian Folklore Troupe	9.30 - 12.00
5 Cinema Theater	5.00 - 7.00
Jordanian Dubke Dances & Songs	7.30 - 9.00
Film: "The Message" (English Version)	
6 Zeus Vaults	4.00 - 12.00
Painting Exhibition	
7 Cathedral	4.15 - 12.00
Fine Arts & Children Art Exhibition	
8 Museum	4.15 - 12.00
Media Presentations-Slide Shows	
9 Collonade	4.00 - 12.00
Crafts Displays	
10 Collonade West	4.00 - 12.00
Arab Book Fair	
Jerash Community Crafts Exhibition	

### Monday, August 15

1 Forum	4.00 - 5.00 6.30 - 7.30 9.00 - 10.00
Jordanian Army Band	
Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	
Tunisian Popular Arts Troupe	
2 South Theater	5.00 - 6.15
Parvatiya Kala Kendra-Indian Folklore (Tickets) 2 JD	7.45 - 9.00
"Sleeping Beauty"-ESIPA (U.S.A.) (Tickets) 3 JD	10.00 - 12.00
Radio Jordan Orchestra & Songs (Tickets) 1 JD	
3 Artemis Steps	5.00 - 6.30
"Zaghlul Damur" Popular Arabic Poetry (Lebanon) (Tickets) 2 JD	7.30 - 9.00
Tunisian Popular Arts Troupe (Tickets) 2 JD	10.15 - 12.00
"Insu Hiruhat" (Arabic Play) (Tickets) 1 JD	
4 Sound & Light Theater	5.00 - 6.00
"Al-Asad" (Arabic Play) For Children	7.30 - 9.00
Algerian Folklore Troupe	9.30 - 12.00
5 Cinema Theater	5.00 - 7.00
Jordanian Dubke Dances & Songs	7.30 - 9.00
Film: "Kufr Kasseem" (In Arabic)	
6 Zeus Vaults	4.00 - 12.00
Painting Exhibition	
7 Cathedral	4.15 - 12.00
Fine Arts & Children Art Exhibition	
8 Museum	4.15 - 12.00
Media Presentations-Slide Shows	
9 Collonade	4.00 - 12.00
Crafts Displays	
10 Collonade West	4.00 - 12.00
Arab Book Fair	
Jerash Community Crafts Exhibition	

### Saturday, August 20

1 Forum	4.00 - 5.00 6.30 - 7.30 9.00 - 10.00
Jordanian Army Band	
Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	
Tunisian Popular Arts Troupe	
2 South Theater	5.00 - 6.15
Chinese Hanjo Acrobatic Troupe (Tickets) 3 JD	7.30 - 9.15
Fashion Show, "Jordan Through History" (Tickets) 1 JD	10.15 - 12.00
REDA Folklore Dancing Troupe - Egypt (Tickets) 3 JD	
3 Artemis Steps	5.00 - 6.30
Arabic Poetry & Literature (I) (Tickets) 1 JD	7.30 - 9.00
Sufia Kamal of Chhayanot-Troupe From Bangladesh (Tickets) 2 JD	10.00 - 12.00
"Zaghlul Damur" Popular Arabic Poetry (Lebanon) (Tickets) 2 JD	

### Tuesday, August 16

1 Forum	4.00 - 5.00 6.30 - 7.30 9.15 - 9.45
Jordanian Army Band	
Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	
Parvatiya Kala Kendra (Indian Folklore)	
2 South Theater	5.00 - 6.15
Salzburger Silesian-Austrian Folklore (Tickets) 2 JD	7.30 - 8.45
"Sleeping Beauty"-ESIPA (U.S.A.) (Tickets) 3 JD	9.45 - 11.30
Chinese Hanjo Acrobatic Troupe (Tickets) 3 JD	
3 Artemis Steps	5.00 - 6.30
Arabic Poetry & Literature (I) (Tickets) 1 JD	7.30 - 9.00
Parvatiya Kala Kendra-Indian Folklore (Tickets) 2 JD	10.00 - 12.00
Algerian Folklore Troupe (Tickets) 2 JD	
4 Sound & Light Theater	5.00 - 6.15
Puppet Show (In Arabic)	7.30 - 9.00
"Dakrushi" (Arabic Play) For Children	9.30 - 12.00
Jabbar & Company (Rock)	
5 Cinema Theater	5.00 - 7.00
Yarmouk University Jordanian Folklore Troupe	8.00 - 10.00
Film: "Omar Mukhtar" (English Version)	
6 Zeus Vaults	4.00 - 12.00
Painting Exhibition	
7 Cathedral	4.15 - 12.00
Fine Arts & Children Art Exhibition	
8 Museum	4.15 - 12.00
Media Presentations-Slide Shows	
9 Collonade	4.00 - 12.00
Crafts Displays	
10 Collonade West	4.00 - 12.00
Arab Book Fair	
Jerash Community Crafts Exhibition	

### Thursday, August 18

1 Forum	4.00 - 5.00 6.30 - 7.30 9.00 - 10.00
Jordanian Army Band	
Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	
Parvatiya Kala Kendra-Indian Folklore	
2 South Theater	5.00 - 6.15
La Cinquante Nivards of Nice-French Folklore (Tickets) 2 JD	7.15 - 8.45
REDA Folklore Dancing Troupe - Egypt (Tickets) 3 JD	9.15 - 10.00
"Dum Dum Tack" (Arabic Play) (Tickets) 1 JD	
3 Artemis Steps	5.00 - 6.30
Arabic Poetry & Literature (I) (Tickets) 1 JD	7.45 - 9.15
Doyle Lawson & Quicksilver-U.S.A. (Tickets) 2 JD	10.15 - 12.00
Radio Jordan Orchestra & Songs (Tickets) 1 JD	
4 Sound & Light Theater	5.00 - 6.30
"Al-Asad" (Arabic Play) For Children	7.30 - 9.00
Salzburger Silesian-Austrian Folklore	9.30 - 12.00
5 Cinema Theater	5.00 - 7.00
Yarmouk University Jordanian Folklore Troupe	8.00 - 10.00
Film: "Al-Kadisiyya" (In Arabic)	
6 Zeus Vaults	4.00 - 12.00
Painting Exhibition	
7 Cathedral	4.15 - 12.00
Fine Arts & Children Art Exhibition	
8 Museum	4.15 - 12.00
Media Presentations-Slide Shows	
9 Collonade	4.00 - 12.00
Crafts Displays	
10 Collonade West	4.00 - 12.00
Arab Book Fair	
Jerash Community Crafts Exhibition	

### Wednesday, August 17

1 Forum	4.00 - 5.00 6.30 - 7.30 9.00 - 10.15
Jordanian Army Band	
Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	
Parvatiya Kala Kendra-Indian Folklore	
2 South Theater	5.00 - 6.30
Circassian Folklore Troupe (Tickets) 1 JD	8.00 - 9.00
"Karyima" Jordanian Fashion Show (Tickets) 1 JD	10.15 - 12.00
REDA Folklore Dancing Troupe - Egypt (Tickets) 3 JD	
3 Artemis Steps	5.00 - 6.15
Algerian Folklore Troupe (Tickets) 2 JD	7.15 - 9.00
Arabic Poetry & Literature (I) (Tickets) 1 JD	10.00 - 12.00
"Muhakama" (Arabic Play) (Tickets) 1 JD	
4 Sound & Light Theater	5.00 - 6.30
"Shishan Kids" (Caucasian Folklore)	7.30 - 9.00
Sufia Kamal of Chhayanot-Troupe From Bangladesh	9.45 - 12.00
Saudi Folklore Troupe (Italy)	
5 Cinema Theater	5.00 - 7.00
Yarmouk University Jordanian Folklore Troupe	8.00 - 10.00
Film: "Fajr Al-Iyam" (In Arabic)	
6 Zeus Vaults	4.00 - 12.00
Painting Exhibition	
7 Cathedral	4.15 - 12.00
Fine Arts & Children Art Exhibition	
8 Museum	4.15 - 12.00
Media Presentations-Slide Shows	
9 Collonade	4.00 - 12.00
Crafts Displays	
10 Collonade West	4.00 - 12.00
Arab Book Fair	
Jerash Community Crafts Exhibition	

### Friday, August 19

1 Forum	4.00 - 5.00 6.30 - 7.30 9.00 - 10.15
Jordanian Army Band	
Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders	
Parvatiya Kala Kendra-Indian Folklore	
2 South Theater	5.00 - 6.15
Jordanian Dubke Dances & Songs (Tickets) 1 JD	7.30 - 9.00
Jordanian Military Symphony-Orchestra (Tickets) 1 JD	10.15 - 12.00



## Series of events is in the offing to mark opening for business Petra Hotel: New gateway to the rock city

By Steven Ross  
Star Staff Writer

THE OPENING of the Petra Hotel on 1 August will provide something that ancient site has never had: a base from whose airconditioned environment a visitor can explore Petra to his or her heart's content.

Just a short walk away from the entrance to the Siq—the long, narrow gorge that leads down into the centre of the rock-carved Nabataean city—the hotel is a perfect place for anyone who wishes to give Petra the attention it really deserves over a period of days or even weeks.

The hotel was conceived and financed by the Tourism and Antiquities Ministry and the World Bank as part of the Petra/Jerash development project. The ministry also owns the older Petra Rest-house at the entrance to the Siq, which is expected to benefit, rather than suffer, from the presence of the new hotel.

The hotel has 82 air-conditioned rooms. It was designed by a joint venture of The Architects' Collaborative and Ja'far Toukan & Partners, and built by the International Contracting and Investment Company. Far enough away from Petra not to intrude on its atmosphere, it has a view of beautiful rock formation on one side and is within hailing distance of the village of Wadi Musa on the other.

There are 106-seat restaurant, a lounge/terrace for 40-50 people and a bar opening onto the lounge, as well as a swimming pool where weary antiqui-

ties-hunters can relax. Room rates at the hotel are kept within reason by the Tourism Ministry's regulations.

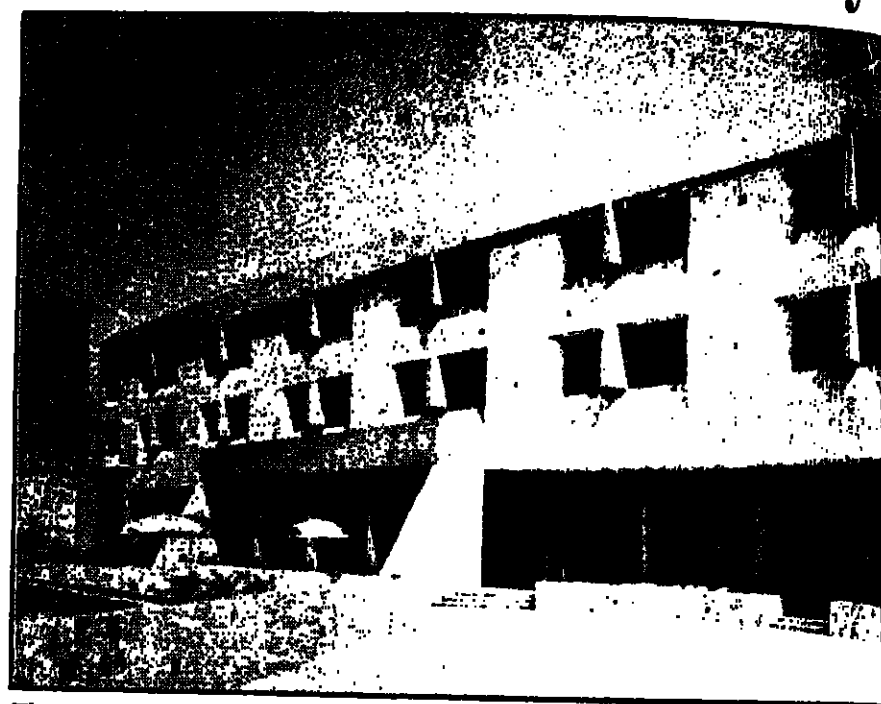
Management is in the hands of Forum Hotels, a division of the Intercontinental Hotels Corporation, which has assigned Mr. Bill Eve to the post of General Manager. In conversation with The Star, Mr. Eve spoke of a series of events he would like to hold during the next few weeks to publicise the hotel and get people used to the idea of spending weekends there.

The imaginative Mr. Eve's ideas ranged from races staged between the horses that populate Petra to a train trip from Amman to Ma'an. There could also be some surprises in store, he hinted.

The Staff includes 85 people, 45 per cent of whom are foreigners. Among the Jordanian workers, many are natives of Wadi Musa, who were trained for the job at the Amra Hotel in Amman (also managed by Forum). Mr. Eve said the hotel had excellent relations with the village, which had even offered it a very large tent to set up for use as a ballroom.

On the other hand, he said, the bedouin of the Bdoul tribe who inhabit Petra itself have also been most helpful. The hotel's core staff greatly enjoyed working with them in preparation for the opening, as well as the time spent relaxing together after working hours, he said.

Petra Hotel is not the only new structure to be built under the development plan. The same project includes construc-



The design of the hotel is simple and clear-cut, giving a cool contrast to the rugged landscape surrounding it

tion of a modern restaurant inside the Petra basin itself, beyond the Khazna and the theatre (facing the Nazzal Camp).

To aid explorers of the site, a road is to be built that can bring them in by the back way—around the hills from the hotel to the new bedouin township, and from there into the centre of Petra. Motor vehicles will still be banned from the Siq.

Mr. Eve said the uniforms of hotel staff had been designed as a deliberate departure from the tradition of bow ties and button-up jackets in big-city hotels. They

are based on the Jordanian 'abaya' robe and dishdashah, and give a more informal, welcoming feeling.

From plans to use the Petra Hotel as part of an effort to crossfertilise its different markets—business and tourist. As an example, a businessman travelling to the Middle East may stop at Petra before or after his trip to the Gulf; or his wife could stay there while he proceeded on his trip. Conversely, people who visit Petra on their vacation would get a good impression of Forum's services.

## The Jerusalem Star

wishes to extend special thanks to Mr. Bill Eve and to Mr. Karl Hala for their help in making this supplement a success.

**Our compliments for a job well done!**



Above: Cozy lounge of the Petra Hotel

Below: A typical double bedroom



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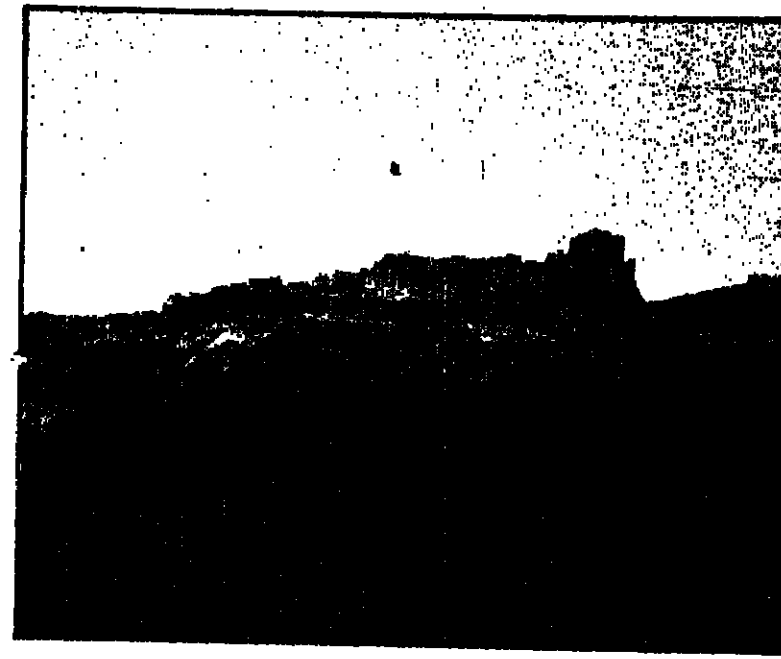
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Washing Machines  
Dish Washers  
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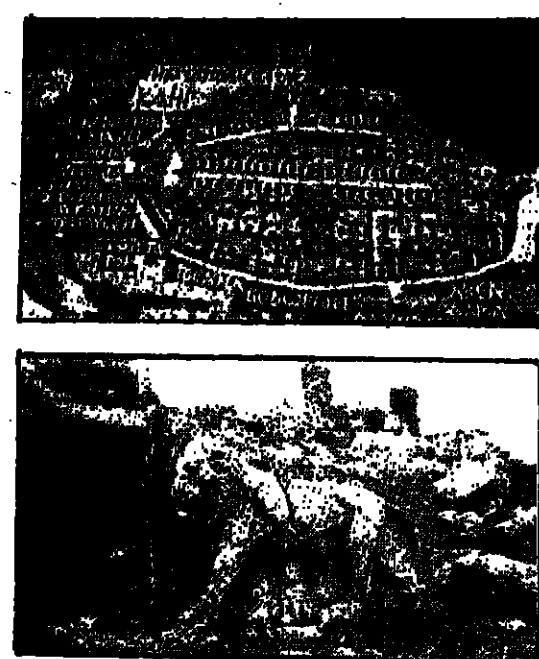


# Three kinds of sites to choose from

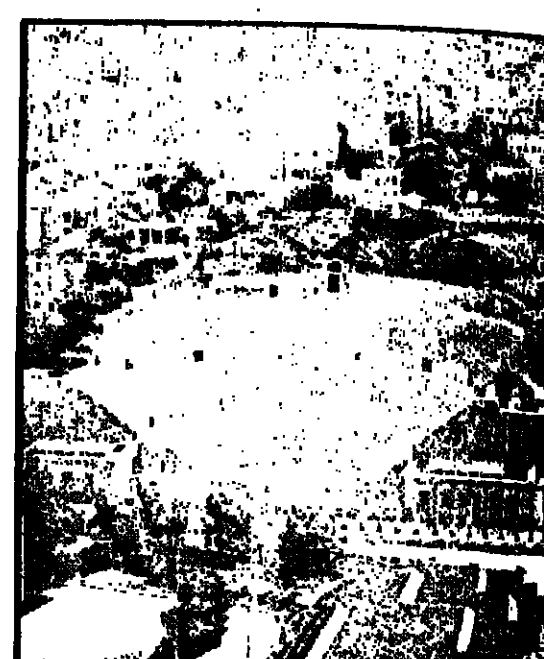
## Historical, architectural and holy places draw tourists



The Crusader castle of Karak rises imposingly above the wadi



Clockwise from top left: Mosaic map of Palestine from a Byzantine church in Palestine; Amman's Roman Amphitheatre; carved lioness at the Hellenistic monument in 'Iraq Al-Amir'



By Kathy Kakish  
*Spectator to the Star*

JORDAN HAS three kinds of tourist sites: Historical, architectural and holy. Often the three intermingle.

Amman was called Rabbath Ammon in biblical times and received the name of Philadelphia, after the king Ptolemy Philadelphus, during the Hellenistic Ptolemaic age (321 - 30 B.C.). Amman is famous for its huge Roman amphitheatre which dates back to the second century A.D. and is located in the centre of the city. Roman ruins are also found on the Citadel, overlooking the amphitheatre and colonnaded street.

Jerash, only a half-hour drive north from Amman, is the most beautifully preserved Graeco-Roman city in existence. The temples of Zeus and Artemis are found in this second-century Dacian city, along with a vast Ro-

man Forum, Hadrian's Triumphal Arch and a mile-long Street of Columns. To the west of Jerash is the town of Ajloun, beyond which is found Qal'at Al-Rabad, an imposing Arab castle of Crusader times, which overlooks the entire Jordan Valley.

**Fine mosaics**  
Madaba, 30 kilometres south of Amman, has some of the finest Byzantine mosaics in the world. The sixth-century mosaic map of Palestine, possibly the oldest map of the Holy Land in existence, is found there. The nearby historical Mount Nebo overlooks the Jordan Valley, the Dead Sea and the spires of distant Jerusalem. To the south is Moukawir, the site of Herod's palace, where it is believed that Salome danced and John the Baptist was beheaded.

The Dead Sea and the wide basin surrounding its lower end are the lowest spot on earth. It is

impossible to sink in the highly saline waters of the sea. An Early Bronze age site, Bab Al-Dhra', is located in the basin. In ancient times, Bab Al-Dhra' was the northern most of five towns. The date and location of these sites has led to speculation that they may be the ruins of the biblical "Cities of the Plain," including Sodom and Gomorrah. The city is associated with a nearby cemetery whose channel-houses and shaft tombs have shed much light on the culture of the period.

**Desert castles**  
The wide desert east of Amman is dotted with a string of eight-century AD castles built by the Umayyad caliphs of Damascus as hunting lodges. Beyond the castles lies Azraq oasis, the only permanent body of water in 12,000 square miles of desert, and a migratory stopping point for hundreds of species of birds.

Among the desert castles are Kharana, Amra, Qasr Al-Hallabat, Al-Tuba and Mushatta. Azraq also has a castle built of black basalt.

The Crusader castle at Karak can be reached by the ancient King's Highway that runs from Amman to Aqaba, passing through Wadi Rum. The castle is one of the chain of fortresses built by the Crusaders in the south of Jordan. Shoubak, to the south of Karak, also has a similar castle.

Petra, Jordan's most spectacular attraction, was beautifully carved from rock over 2,000 years ago by the Arab trader kingdom of the Nabataeans. It is reached by horseback through a very narrow gorge squeezed between towering cliffs. The Treasury, the Monastery and the Roman-style Palace Tomb are just some of the wonders of Petra.

Aqaba, which is five hours away from Amman by car or 40 minutes by plane, is Jordan's winter resort on the Red Sea. Its waters cover a lovely underwater world of coral reefs and tropical fish, in addition to being an excellent place for year-round bathing, water sports and deep-sea fishing.

**Industrial pollution**  
A number of industrial sites are located near the beach of Aqaba, and the tourist sites are being choked. The government, realising the seriousness of such a problem, has started to take new measures to prevent further conflict, and factories as well as the phosphate export terminal are using pollution control devices. New factories are located well away from the beach.

Last year a public beach was opened including facilities such as showers, food stands and camping sites.

# Unique tourist attraction takes shape at Ma'in

## Hot springs spa under construction to provide recreation along with medicinal baths

By Hamdan Al-Haj  
*Star Staff Writer*

THE ZARQA Ma'in spa project will be unique because it will provide tourist as well as curative facilities. Although the idea of building such a project, taking advantage of the mineral water available at the site, was in the minds of investors for a long time, the required substantial investment outlays have hindered the private sector from building it. The government however, realized its importance and decided to take the initiative of building Zarqa Ma'in Complex. For this purpose, Zarqa Ma'in Spa Company Ltd. was established in 1980 with a share capital of JD 2.5 million.

"The Company awarded the contract of building the complex on 29 April, 1982 and the work on the site started on July, 1982. The estimated cost will be around JD 11.7 million."

"The Board of Directors of the company realized the high cost of the project compared to its share capital, and decided to raise the capital of the company to JD 5 million. Yet the leverage ratio is still high," said Mr. Hani Al-Mouasher, Director of the Jordanian Company for Tourism and Mineral Water.

"The project covers a wide area of 60.7 hectares, offered by the government against small fees. Its focus being the Zarqa Ma'in Hot Springs and the Es-Shallal waterfall. The project is only 26 kilometres from Madaba and its natural axis is formed by the River Zarqa," he said.

### Road Improvements

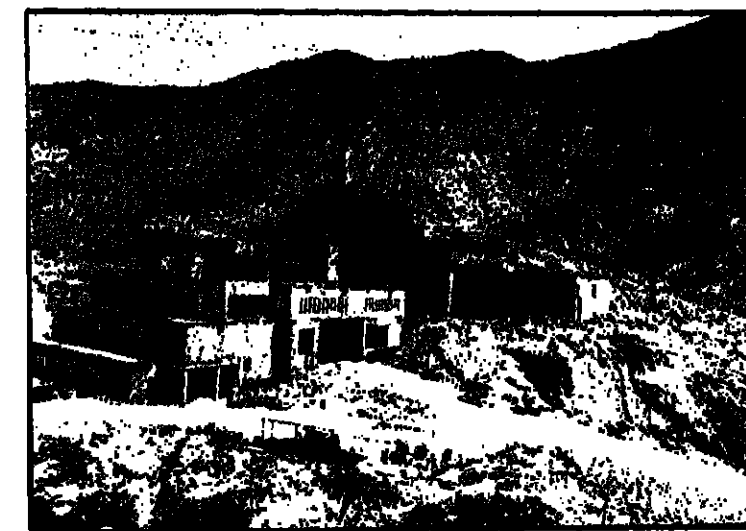
The altimetric limits of the site are 35 metres above sea level at the highest point and 145 metres below sea level at the lowest. The road from Madaba to Ma'in is under improvement by the Ministry of Public Works. Just five kilometres from the Dead Sea, it is planned that a road be extended to link the project with the Dead Sea.

"The present structure of the area includes a small water reservoir, a downstream near the Zarqa Ma'in Valley," said Mr. Al-Mouasher. "A public bath, will be available with a bridge facilitating access to it. A staircase built in the rocky slope leads to an elevated platform where there is another bath, a basin and several bungalows, all completely dilapidated and abandoned. There are also three shops, a police station and a small mosque. With the exception of the mosque which is in a fairly good condition, all constructions are to be demolished," he said.

Mr. Mouasher said that the purpose of the project is to develop the area of the Zarqa Ma'in hot springs by building a spa complex in which visitors of different income levels will benefit from appropriate modern facilities.

### Tourist setting

There will include recreative baths and thermal cures. The project will also benefit from its fantastic scenery to provide a modern tourist setting. There will



Large tourist hotel under construction at the spa site

also be camping grounds, picnic sites, large public swimming pools, recreative baths, catering facilities and lodgings, a shopping centre and Post Office. A Spa Hotel with rooms and apartments, will be available along with and a thermal bath will be built at the centre of the project area.

Although most of the hotel visitors will be patients, some will be tourists and holiday makers from Jordan, neighbouring Arab countries and foreigners. It is planned that the whole complex would be finished after 24 months from the commencement order date.

Zarqa Ma'in Spa Company Ltd. was established as a public share holding company in 1980 to build and run Zarqa Ma'in Spa Complex on a modern basis. The share capital of the company is JD 2.5 million divided into 2.5 million shares.

The contract was awarded to the Al-Habtour Engineering

Enterprises Company on 29 March, 1982 at a value of JD 8,354,285. Contractors began work on site on 1 July, 1982 and the project is planned for completion by 30 June, 1984.

### Comprehensive complex

"The main purpose of the project is to create a comprehensive and integrated spa complex and tourist spot with a sufficiently wide variety of facilities to ensure a reasonable degree of self-sufficiency and to satisfy the needs of different income level visitors. As there will be, relatively, large numbers of daily visitors, a network of service units will be needed, like shops and a taxi office," said Mr. Al-Mouasher.

Among the many facilities available at the complex will be: Apartments and toilet facilities, camping area offices, recreative baths for camping areas, hotel complex, picnic sites and public swimming pool.



The Ma'an springs have always been popular for an outing

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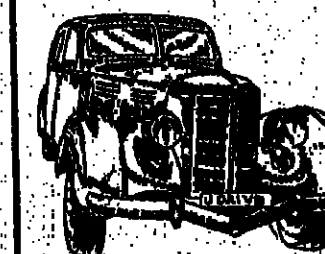
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## A new airport: One traveller's story

The JDS6 million Queen Alia International Airport opened for business on 25 May 1983, with modern facilities designed to meet passenger and cargo needs more efficiently and comfortably. It could do well with more signposts for users, says one...

By Tricia Weir  
Star Staff Writer

THE ALIA Boeing 727 from Larnaka to Amman seemed to take an eternity on its approach across the barren Jordanian desert towards the Queen Alia International Airport, 35 kilometres from the city.

I'm told that this long descent is sometimes necessary because of the strong cross-winds that often spring up around this vast land, which boasts one of the largest construction projects Jordan has ever undertaken.

Once we were safely landed, no time was wasted on disembarking. The aircraft door swung wide to allow the full complement of passengers to enter the new Jetway, leading direct to the arrivals hall.

The Jetways are designed to make disembarkation flow as smoothly as possible, eliminating the tedious process of hopping on and off airport buses to the terminal buildings. They work very well, for it only took a few moments from aircraft to arrivals hall.

### Simple process

Arriving at Queen Alia airport is much simpler than at many other airports I've encountered. Once you have left the jetway and had your passport checked, you descend the escalator and the Baggage Reclaim area opens out. Here it's much the same as anywhere else. There were no delays this time, but I should imagine during busy periods this impressive efficiency may well wane somewhat (also a common

problem in other large airports).

Even small items were returned without delay. My 12-year-old son had bought a small fishing knife on holiday. Knives are considered weapons and are never allowed inside the cabin on any airline. So we had to leave it in the hands of the crew at the start of our flight. However, within a few minutes of asking the co-operative ground staff, my son's knife was safely returned to him. I heard of a number of bags being left on transit flight. Indeed, one went to Baghdad from London, before being returned to its original destination in Amman.

Trolleys for transporting luggage were readily available, although once again, I wondered if it would be a mad scramble to find them on busy days.

A pleasant innovation in the baggage reclaim area was the placing of comfortable chairs and ashtrays — presumably for those

days when one will have to wait!

Outside, the weary traveller is faced with a busy thoroughfare, where buses and airport taxis await in abundance to take him to Amman. The car parks are spacious even though there is some confusion about where to go, but there is always a friendly police officer to guide you.

On the other side of the central reservation stands a mirror-image terminal. The architectural design of the whole complex seems distinctively Islamic and the pale beige-coloured local stone used in the construction is skilfully hewn to combine ancient traditional design with modern technology.

When arriving back at the airport to leave, the uninitiated could be forgiven for thinking they were in the wrong building, because the two are almost identical, save for the flight information board and the check-in

desks. Then there is the fee of JD 3 for the privilege of leaving the airport. Without this receipt you cannot check in.

### Delay and confusion

There appears to be a shortage of baggage labels at the check-in desk. It was half an hour before labels were found for our flight, and our luggage (one suitcase and one carry-on bag) sailed along the conveyor belt loading. Ah well, I suppose every airline has its problems.

Fortunately, our delay at check-in and a distinct lack of internal directional signs did not prevent us from visiting the Duty Free shops, which are small, generously stocked. Cigarettes, liquor and perfumes are reasonably priced and there is a wide selection. Some attractive jewellery and electrical goods also looked tempting. In general, prices compare favourably with other Duty Free stores.

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**PETRA**

## A walking tour

**PETRA**

Continued from page 7

horned altar. At the foot of the mountain are two grotto-like areas. In one is the Garden Tomb Complex, while below it is the complex of the Tomb of the Three Roman Soldiers, including a triclinium, which is the only internally decorated work in Petra proper.

The lower grotto opens into Wadi Farasa, and the trail leads upward across the southern city walls, past the standing column of an ancient building (Pharaoh's Column) and the scattered remains of a number of destroyed structures. Off this trail, to the left, are the remains of a private

house with mosaic floors, recently excavated by the University of Jordan's Department of Archaeology.

To the east, not far from the Main Theatre, is the Palace Tomb Group, carved into the face of Jebel Kubtha. These tombs, probably royal, reflect the same magnificence as the Khazna. The first one, the Urn Tomb (Palace of Justice) rises up, with its front portico supported by masonry arches. This structure is also in the process of reconstruction by the Jordan Department of Antiquities, but the Tomb itself can easily be visited. The tremendous tomb chamber was used in the later Roman or Byzantine Period as a church — as a faint inscription on the back wall notes. The view from the portico of this tomb is an experience well worth having, since the entire ancient city lies spread out below.

The other structures of this group include the Corinthian Tomb and the Tomb of Three Stages. The latter is the only one at Petra which required the addition of masonry to complete its rock-cut facade.

From the foot of Jebel Habis, just below the museum, a broad trail goes North to Ed-Deir (Monastery), past the new tourism and research facilities just completed by the Government of Jordan. Soon after the trail begins its climb up Jebel Ed-Deir, a side Wadi is crossed at whose end, on the left side, are the Lion Triclinium and its associated tombs.

The path leads steadily upward, with ancient rock-cut and modern stairways facilitating the climb (along with rest-stop benches). At the top of the mountain, in splendid isolation, is the huge (132 feet by 154 feet) tomb for which the mountain is named. This tomb resembles, in its facade treatment, the Khazna. It was never completed, however, and the ornateness of the Khazna is absent. Like the Urn Tomb, this one was also adapted by early Christians as a church. Associated with the tomb, across a wide open area, is a small triclinium on the neighbouring hill. Continuing beyond that installation one can look over the western side of Petra toward Wadi Araba, the valley which stretches down southern Jordan to Aqaba on the Red Sea.

Again at the foot of Jebel Habis is another trail, this time leading south along the base of the mountain, to the Crusader Castle on top of Jebel Habis — or continuing

onward in a climb up Jebel Um Biyara, to Petra's original acropolis, a tremendous carved ramp and stairs, a troglodyte and inscriptions. Still further south lies the Snake Monument, perhaps the earliest religious monument of the Nabataeans.

A bit outside Petra are Sabra, to the south, and two sites of interest to the north. The latter used to require a full day of rather laborious walking and riding, but recent improvements in the Petra area now permit the sites to be visited by car.

A new road now reaching these sites leads north from the Visitor's Centre past Petra's the Petra Hotel to Al-Bard and Beidha. Al-Bard is a miniature Petra complete with a short zig-zag with carved tombs, storage magazines and a painted house. Beidha, excavated by a British Mission, pre-dates both Nabataeans and Edomites to the eighth century B.C. and represents a series of Neolithic occupations, heralding the earliest farmers in the area.

Innumerable other junkets may be taken around Petra, though often only scenic beauty alone. But, as one goes from place to place, one is always reminded of the Nabataeans — as tomb facades, carvings, stairways, cisterns and other signs of their presence suddenly become visible around a turn or emerging from some inaccessible height. Underfoot we are reminded of them, also, for the ground is littered with fragments of their fine, reddish pottery.

Aside from the trip from the Visitor's Centre to the museum on Jebel Habis, a highly recommended one has a guide — not only to point out sights of interest, but also because Petra is still very much an untouched wilderness. The trails are not easy to follow and the first-time visitor may experience difficulty in making about alone.

The government of Jordan, through the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, the Department of Antiquities and the Petra/Jerash Project are adding more and more to the facilities, interest and pleasure one can find on a visit to Petra. All who have been there agree that it is a unique adventure and the experience of a lifetime.

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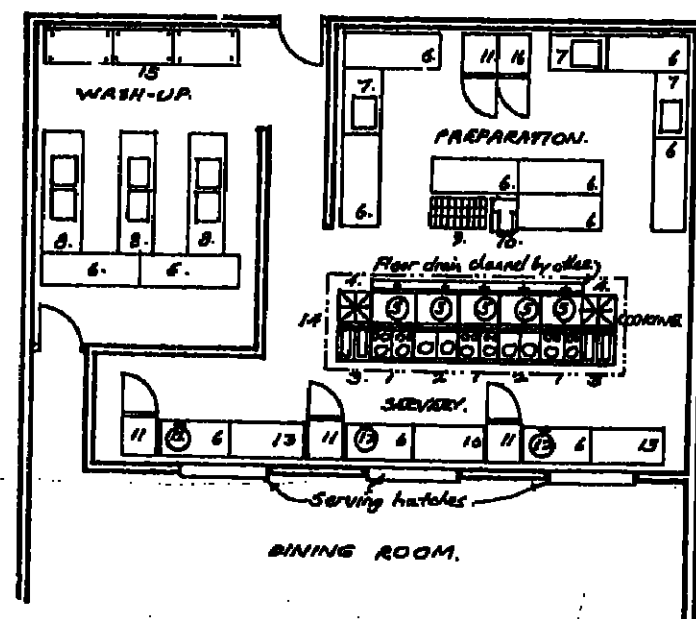
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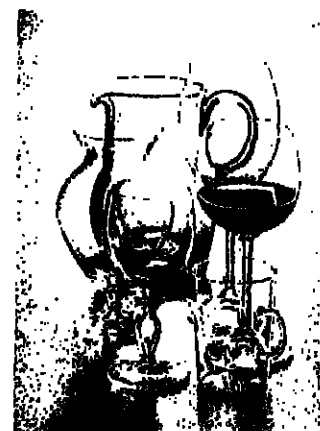
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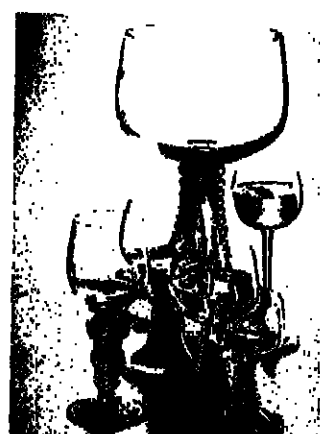


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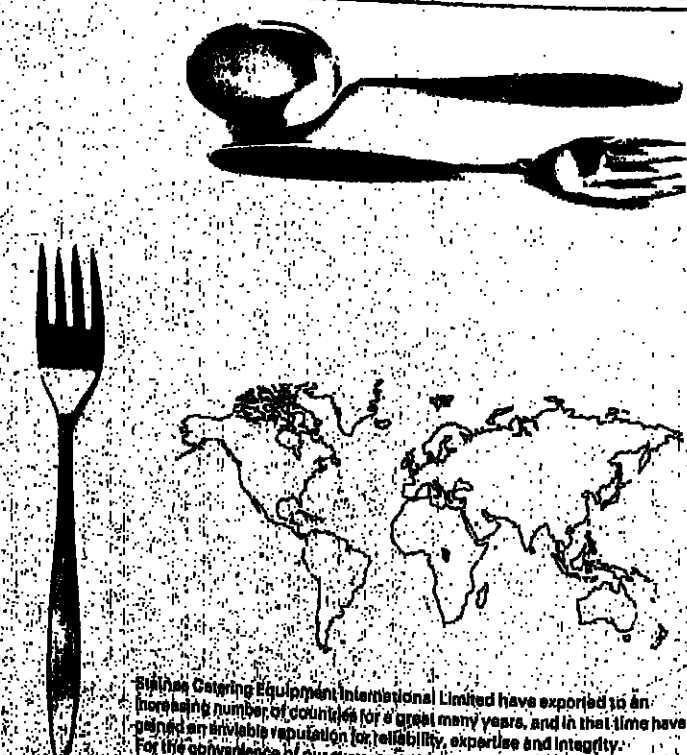
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in people in a manner to  
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sionate desire to live in peace in a



THE GLORY of gold. A young Palestinian girl portrays the elegance of traditional facial decoration.

A colourful and well-written booklet, "Pales-  
tinians: Reflections of the Land" was given away,  
together with other printed material about the  
people of Palestine, including recipes and tradi-  
tional embroidery. Also displayed was Palestinian  
artwork and handicraft, such as Hebron glass and  
embroidered pieces from Najdab.

Other Arab-American organizations assisting  
in the success of this first evening in the United  
States capital were the American-Arab Anti-Dis-  
crimination Committee, Arab-American Univ-  
ersity Graduates, Palestine Human Rights Cam-  
paign, the National Association of Arab-Ameri-  
cans, and the Palestine Congress of North Amer-  
ica.

Also taking part in the successful event was the  
American Federation of Ramallah, Palestine and  
the Arab-American Cultural Foundation.

After the presentation of the dabke Palestinian  
children sang the popular song, "Big Wolf," fol-  
lowed by a presentation of traditional Palestinian  
costumes from many towns and villages.

The song "Al-Watan," "The Homeland" was  
sung, poetry was recited, and Arabic food was  
served to the pleasure of the hundreds who came  
to see the Palestinians and their land on Capitol  
Hill.

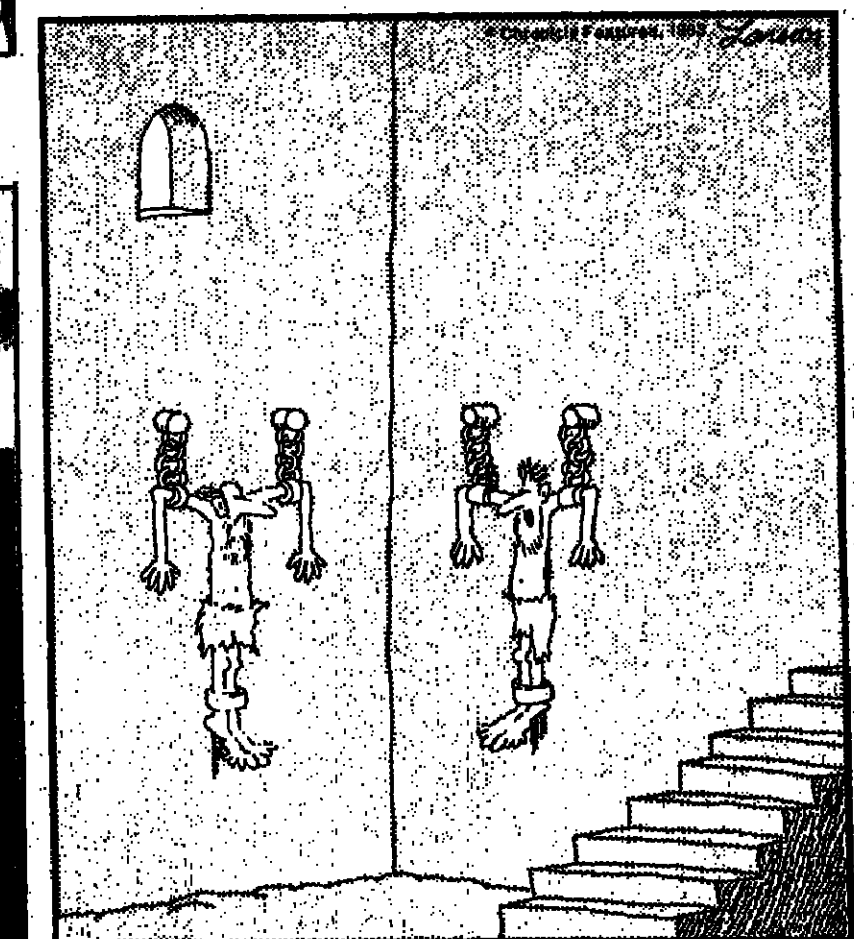


THE FACE of Palestine — beautiful but enigmatic and winful.



"So, Professor Jenkins! ... My old nemesis! ...  
We meet again, but this time the advantage is  
mine! Hal Ha! Hal!"

The  
**Far  
Side**  
By Gary Larson



"You idiot! ... Now this time wait for me to  
finish the first 'row row your boat' BEFORE you  
come in!"

هكذا من الأجر



VIEWPOINT

# A gunboat diplomat departs

By Ya'coub Jaber

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S decision to replace veteran diplomat Philip Habib with his assistant adviser for national security, Robert McFarlane, was not made mainly because Syria did not trust Habib and refused to receive him. Most probably it was because the next stage in the US action requires quiet diplomacy, something which Habib is not familiar with.

Habib is known to belong to the school of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, which resorts to negotiations amidst the heat of military battles. He gained his reputation as a skilful negotiator early in the seventies after taking part in the talks with the North Vietnamese along with Kissinger.

As the negotiations were under way, US B-52 bombers carried out massive air raids on North Vietnam's cities and industrial centres, thus enabling the Americans to speak from a position of strength with their Vietnamese counterparts.

Habib's services as a tough troubleshooter were needed last year during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. His resources then were given a big boost by the ruthless Israeli bombardment of West Beirut.

His mission in Lebanon was easier than the one he had undertaken with Kissinger in the Vietnam talks. Israel's insistence on destroying the Lebanese capital and killing its people by bombardment or starvation enabled Habib to proceed relatively smoothly with the negotiations for the evacuation of the PLO fighters from Beirut, knowing that the Palestinian leadership could not allow that to happen.

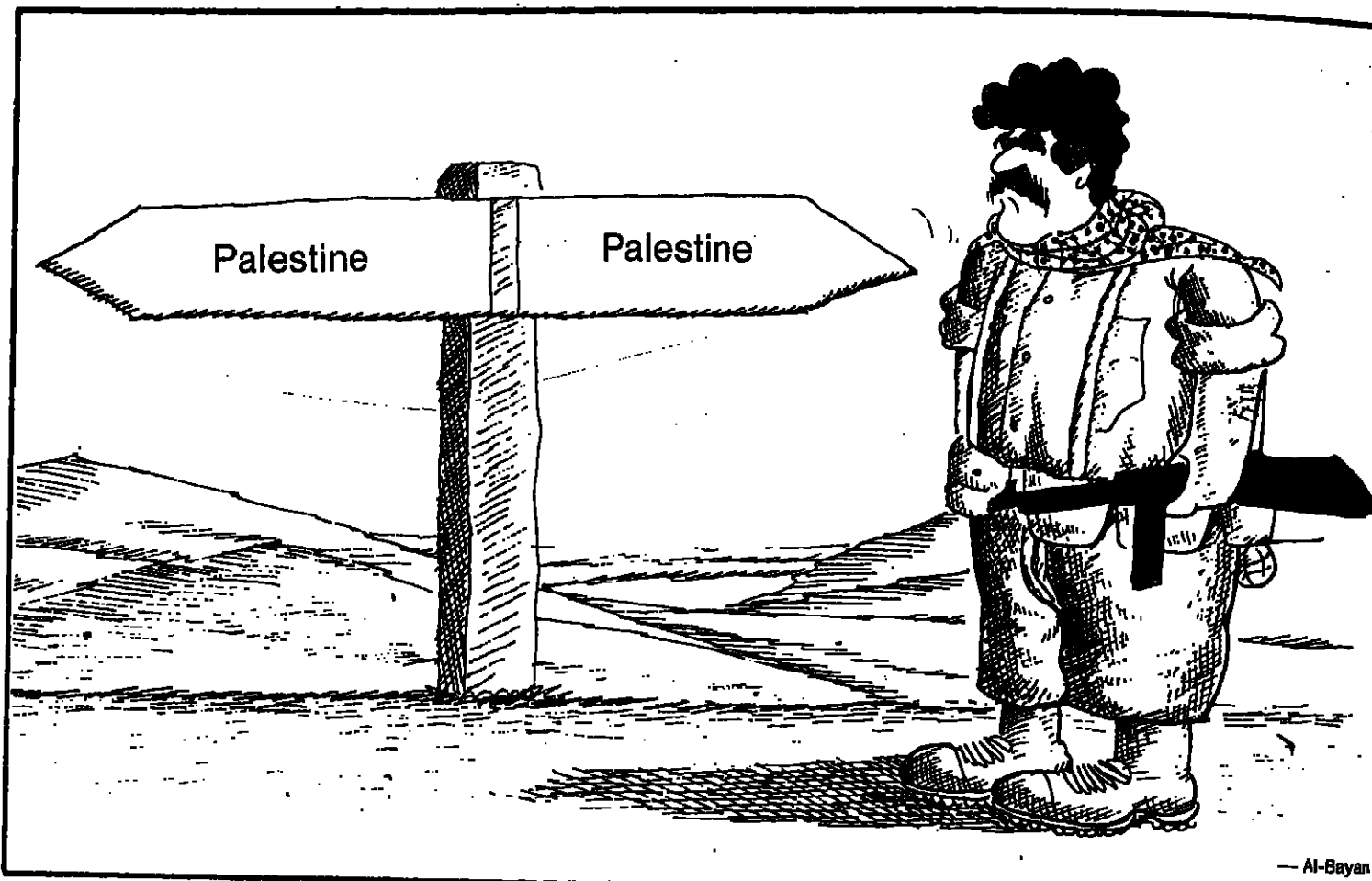
In the Beirut episode, lack of humanitarian sense contributed the Lebanese success.

The decision to replace Habib may not mean the end of his career. He is likely to be called on again if a new war breaks out in the Middle East or elsewhere.

Under the present circumstances prevailing in the Middle East, with the Israelis in no mood for more fighting, the need has arisen for a man like McFarlane, an experienced strategist who can play his role in a strength atmosphere.

His appointment has been made to some "whirl" changing circumstances, and does not mean any practical shift in Washington's Middle East policies.

McFarlane may finally succeed in achieving the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon. At the same time, however, he will continue to send envoys and replace them with envoys until it finally comes to the conclusion that it takes a stronger effort to bring peace to the Middle East.



## Middle East Editorial Opinion

Al-Ithlath newspaper of Abu Dhabi this week writes that Israel's decision to carry out a partial withdrawal in Lebanon provides fresh confirmation of its disregard for pledges and written agreements concluded with any Arab country, except within narrow limits serving the Israeli tactical objectives.

"In Israeli decision which constitutes a flagrant violation of the US-sponsored Lebanese-Israeli accord again uncovers the total lack of credibility of American policies in the Middle East," says the paper.

It also points to the fact that partial withdrawal was decided upon because Israel can no longer sustain the heavy losses inflicted upon its invading troops by the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters.

"The partial pullback has been expected long since, and it simply means that nothing short of painful blows can persuade Israel to give up one inch of the occupied Arab territory," concludes Al-Ithlath.

On President Gemayel's visit to America, the Beirut newspaper Al-Nahar writes that it seems the postponement of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's visit to Washington was intended to deal a fatal blow to the US-Lebanese summit.

It adds that the postponement of Mr. Begin's visit puts the Reagan administration in a difficult situation regarding a surprise US move in the interest of both Lebanon and the United States.

The newspaper Al-Arab of Qatar notes that the new US envoy to the Middle East, Mr. Robert McFarlane, is one of the most distinguished planners of US strategy who participated in formulating President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative.

The paper expresses the view that there is some sort of connection between Mr. McFarlane's appointment as deputy presidential adviser for national security and his new mission in the Middle East.

"In the light of this, we must try to understand the nature of the mission of Mr. McFarlane, who has often been criticised by his government, with reference to his complicated diplomatic problems," says the Qatar paper.

The eruption of violence in Lebanon has also drawn press comments.

The Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram calls on Lebanon's rival factions to achieve national unity or face the loss of their country piece by piece.

It says the warring groups need to recall the situation in Lebanon prior to the Israeli invasion, to realize that the invasion would not have taken place had the Lebanese closed their ranks and opted for national unity.

A Qatari newspaper, Al-Ray, attributes the sudden deterioration of the situation in Lebanon to attempts to impose a fait accompli, either by Israel or by some Lebanese groups. It says the Lebanese are unconsciously fighting for the partition of their homeland, unaware that they are serving the interests of Israel.

The paper concludes by calling on the Lebanese to return to national reconciliation under which all groups are given equal opportunities, regardless of their political or religious affiliations.

Another Qatari newspaper, the English-language daily Gulf Times, advocates the convocation of an Arab summit conference to help Lebanon overcome its crisis and revive the Fez peace plan.

"The liberation of Lebanon must not be left to the Lebanese alone; as it is a pan-Arab responsibility, and it is becoming clear that dependence on the United States is useless because of Washington's inability to adopt an even-handed position," the paper asserts.

It goes on to say that the replacement of Philip Habib by a new US envoy will not lead to any change in US policy, which will continue to be staunchly pro-Israeli.

Warning against the dangers emanating from Israel's partial withdrawal from Lebanon, which means that a new Arab land has fallen under constant occupation, the paper also calls on those Lebanese who are ambivalent about the American role to reconsider their attitude.

On the PLO split, Al-Khaleej newspaper of Sharjah amply laments the attempts to interfere in the organization's internal affairs, saying that such meddling cannot serve the peace

Union national movement or Arab interests.

Calling for democratic dialogue within constitutional channels to resolve the dispute, the paper stresses the need to build new Syrian-PLO relations on a joint strategic basis with the aim of confronting possible Israeli aggression.

Al-Raya of Qatar describes the latest Iranian offensive against Iraq as an extremely serious development with possibly dangerous repercussions.

In Amman, Ad-Dustour, a newspaper praises the PLO executive committee's decision to call an extraordinary meeting of the Palestinian central council to discuss the organization's crisis. It says the meeting will place the council before its historic responsibilities at a critical period.

"The decision may have come a little bit late due to the recent sudden developments, but it is still not too late to table the whole Palestinian situation for discussion by the PLO's constitutional institutions," writes Ad-Dustour.

It goes on to say that the council meeting will be an important step by the real policymakers to extract the matter from the hands of those tampering with the unanimity and independence of the Palestinian decision.

"In addition to that, the council's meeting at this difficult period constitutes a return to democracy and provides a fresh proof of the resilience of the Palestinian leadership and its efficiency," Ad-Dustour notes.

It concludes by expressing the hope that the council will succeed in closing the ranks of Palestinian fighters and put an end to attempts to split the PLO.

### Israeli press

In Israel, Al-Haishaham refers to the Hebron situation, saying, "Those who refer to the Jewish right to return to Hebron, keep forgetting about the Arab's right to return to Jaffa, Lod, Lydda, Safed and Ramleh. If Jews have priority in the heart of Hebron, the Arabs too have a right to return to their villages and towns in Israel." It says it would be better to let the Arabs return to their villages than to let Jewish property in Hebron be

fore thousands of West Bank and Gaza Arabs come up with their claims to be returned to their possessions.

On the cancellation of Prime Minister Begin's trip to Washington, Maariv says this has created several "strange and astonishing" interpretations.

Washington can always put pressure on Israel, apart from Mr. Begin's visit to Washington. If the cause of the cancellation is personal, it must be a very serious cause, Maariv remarks.

"The cancellation of the trip brings back to our minds the fact that Begin might be in a miserable state of depression, in which he cannot run the state's affairs."

On a domestic topic, Koteret Rashit says it is better to cut down inflated government budgets prior to levying further taxes on the people. "Logically we cannot solve our financial problems with symbolic innovations," it says. "With the flood of economic ailments that we have to face, it is certain that cutting down by only minor percentages will not solve our problems."

Other Israeli papers pay much attention to the visit, as well. Davar says it has been rumoured that Mr. Begin is trying to avoid a collision with President Reagan because he is not willing to postpone the redeployment in Lebanon as Reagan has requested. "Mr. Begin postponed his trip due to 'personal reasons'. Those personal reasons have been used as a cover-up for official reasons," Davar claims.

In political circles, the postponement of the trip is explained as a confirmation of the insistent rumours that Begin is sick and unable to perform his official duties.

Haaretz says it is difficult to imagine that Mr. Begin postponed his visit to Washington without a good reason, which it says would be ill health. The trip requires the greatest concentration by Mr. Begin, who it says cannot take such pressure. "Even if the American leadership could not achieve any political progress in this region, the meeting between the leaders of Israel and America would contribute to the mutual interests of both parties."

# British opposition: will new brooms sweep clean?

By Janice Turner

THE CONSERVATIVE landslide victory in the British general election has left a heavily demoralised Labour Party trying to find a leader who will re-unite it. It has also caused much debate about the future of the Liberal Social Democratic Alliance, with David Steel becoming more unpopular amongst the radicals of his own party due to his increasingly authoritarian pronouncements. If the opposition cannot put its house in order, Britain's entrenched conservative position could, along with the general move "right" in the US and Europe, continue into the foreseeable future.

The Conservative majority in the 650-seat House of Commons rose from 95 to 144. This gave Mrs. Thatcher the power to rid herself of most of her less faithful ministers. Francis Pym, the former foreign secretary returned to the back benches and due to Mrs. Thatcher not offering him any significant post in her government, is now expected to become her leading critic on the back benches.

William Whitelaw was elevated to the House of Lords. In a move by Thatcher which many

## The battered British opposition parties change leaders and rethink tactics in order to recover ground



Mrs. Thatcher

Michael Foot resigned from the Labour leadership but warned the party that if they were to have any future, the open fighting which has divided them must stop. The election for the new leadership is now underway, and the frontrunners of the contest are currently Neil Kinnock and Roy Hattersley, who alienated the other contenders by simultaneously declaring their willingness to serve as the other's deputy were one of them to be elected leader.

Despite Kinnock's failure to back Tony Benn — a "hero" of the Labour left — in the previous deputy leadership battle which made Kinnock unpopular with the left, most are still likely to support him rather than the other leftwing candidate, Eric Heffer.

With the unions having 40 per cent of the vote in this election their support is crucial, and already a number of unions have signalled support for Kinnock — including the powerful Transport and General Workers Union.

Soon after the general election, Roy Jenkins resigned from the leadership of the Social Democratic Party. Although his experience at ministerial level and in the European parliament was an asset to the SDP, their drop from 29 seats to 6 meant that he had to either stay and fight the powerful challenge of David Owen — an ex-foreign minister himself — or bow out gracefully.

The Liberal Party was essentially pleased with the result of the general election although it only

won 17 seats. Many felt that it displayed the true balance of power in the Alliance, with the Liberals the senior partner. A number of MPs, notably Cyril Smith and Michael Meadowcroft, called for a change in the balance between the parties to reflect this electoral result. Cyril Smith declared that he was "fed up being the tail that wags the dog."

This dissension among the Liberal ranks was countered by David Steel's scantly-clad threat to resign as Liberal leader were the Alliance to end between the two parties. This was rubbished by a number of MPs, who announced that it was merely a tactical manoeuvre.

Michael Meadowcroft, the newly-elected MP for Leeds West in the north of England, told us, "Liberals and Social Democrats must work together in the House of Commons and on the local authorities but the Liberal Party itself must promote Liberalism in every constituency. To try and maintain the Alliance as an image confuses political ideology and strategy, and does not attract commitment and zeal."

Meadowcroft, who with the Rowntree Social Services Trust was involved with African liberation movements, had never been a supporter of the Alliance, but it appears that he and other radicals are accepting the need for some, if limited, co-operation.

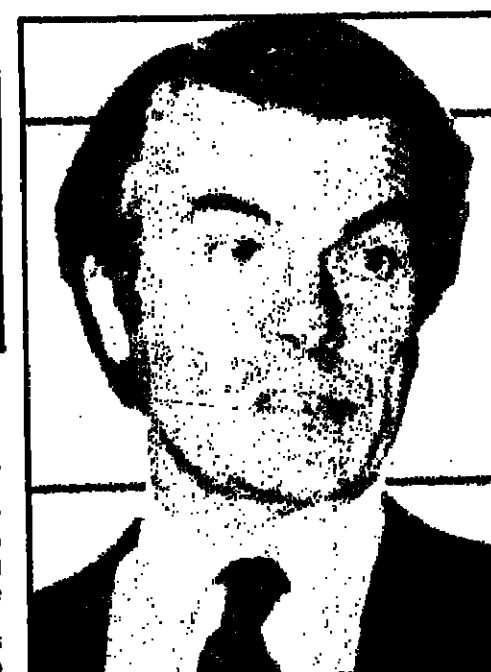
But the growing disquiet amongst Liberals regards the increasingly authoritarian approach to

the Liberal Party which Steel is taking. Following a weekend at David Owen's home, both appeared to have agreed — with no consultation with either party — to fight the European elections in 1984 under the same arrangement as the general election.

But the over-riding factor which caused the imbalance in the relation of seats to votes is the electoral system of Britain. The system, popularly called the "first past the post" system, means that one chooses only one candidate and the candidate with the most votes wins. This system worked when there were only two parties in existence — it was devised for this reason. But with three or four parties the electorate voted.

Thus the result of the general election was Mrs. Thatcher's party gaining more seats with less votes than she received in 1979, and despite the Alliance gaining 7.75 million votes to Labour's 8.5 million, they won 23 seats to Labour's 209.

The electoral system favoured by the Society for Electoral Reform, in Britain, is known as election by "single transferable vote" within multi-member constituencies. This means that a



David Owen

larger area is represented by a greater number of MPs instead of one for each area, and that one marks one's preferences first, second, third etc. on the ballot paper. The least popular candidates are eliminated until the correct number are left, who are duly elected. Although it would appear to be a much more complicated system, it would reflect a much more accurate cross-section of opinion.

While the Alliance continues to blame the voting system, the Labour Party blames the SDP for its defeat before the country. Meanwhile, the Conservatives' newly-entrenched majority means they have — at least for the time being — nothing to worry about. Unless the opposition puts its house in order, the drift to the right in Britain, as has happened in Europe and the United States, may not be abated in the elections of the late 80s.

Third World Media.

By Star Staff Writer

IN THE aftermath of the killing of an Israeli settler and the bloody events in Hebron's central market, a hot debate was launched in the Knesset and on newspaper pages on the subject of Israeli settlement policies in occupied Arab territories, especially the Hebron area.

Israeli writer Nathan Ranan wrote in Davar: We have expected the bloody incidents in Hebron and we have expected from the opposition not to remain silent in the light of the intensified march towards the transformation of the occupied Arab territories into another South Africa.

Davar reported the stoning of a Jewish bus near Hebron and the burning of an Arab bus by the settlers. At the end of the week Hebron market was set afire. Few days later those who burned the Arab bus and the central market, demanded from Mr. Begin to have a free hand in the scorched area. The burning of the second Arab bus caused fire to

## Israeli reactions on Hebron incidents

extend to neighbouring Arab houses. What is going on here is another copy of South African developments.

Those who burn buses have been doing so under the protection of the authority. What is going on here is connected with colonialism and settler persecution. The political parties claiming the rod of civilization, did not move a finger to protest against these acts of terrorism committed by Jews against innocent Arabs.

Member of the Knesset Mr. Yehonatan Harel wrote in Haolam Hazeh:

The burning of the central market in Hebron by Jewish settlers has been expected a long time ago. The question is: Who killed Aaron Gross? Were they really Arab? Jews have been searching for

an excuse to take over Arab possessions in the heart of Hebron. This intention was voiced by many of the settlers like Meir Kahana, Yisrael Harel, Benny Katsiper and Moshe Levinger. For the purpose of achieving targets set by settlers, there came the assassination of Gross.

It is up to the authority to understand that its attempts to settle in Hebron will have harmful results. Before further blood is spilled it is to the ruling authority to pull out Jews from the Arab city which was governed by Muslims for 1300 years.

Haaretz correspondent wrote:

The killing of a Jewish settler was attributed to the Arabs, but why did the Israeli media ignore the fact that the victim was moved to hospital by an

Arab? Why did the victim's colleagues leave him bleeding on the street?

Press reports mentioned that an Arab was killed by settlers fire during a chase of the suspected killer of Aaron Gross. Why didn't the Israeli media mention anything about this Arab while creating big ado around the killing of a Jewish settler? Arab doctors did their best to save the life of the victim, as confirmed by the military doctor. Why do they charge Arab doctors with the responsibility of his death?

The responsibility of the death of Gross falls upon the Israeli rulers who allow militants like Levinger and Kahana to settle with their followers in the heart of an Arab city.

Another member of the Knesset Mr. Shlomi Aloni wrote in Kol Ha'ir: Once Rabbi Levinger told me frankly about his views on the Arabs of Hebron by saying: "All those who reject Israeli sovereignty and work against us have no place among us because there are many Arab countries around us."

This is a mild statement for the expulsion of Arabs from the country who should approve Israeli sovereignty but without political rights.



## agriculture

## Saudi Arabia aims for a green desert

AS THE programme to establish petroleum-based industries and the amenities of a welfare state nears completion, Saudi Arabia is applying its oil dollars to a further goal — near self-sufficiency in food during this decade.

Under the 1980-85 development plan, \$18bn has been earmarked for agriculture and the related water supply programme needed to farm the arid, mostly desert terrain.

The effort to make the desert bloom has the personal authority of King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz al-Saud and the seriousness with which it is being taken was demonstrated at this year's Riyadh agricultural exhibition.

The organisers reckon they could easily have sold twice the available space as exhibitors from 400 firms in 27 nations, fell over one another trying to sell the Saudis everything from lawnmowers to complete "off the shelf" dairy and poultry farms.

## Intensive farming

Scale models depicted the latest in high-technology intensive farming, such as air-cooled poultry and cow houses ringed by irrigated fields of alfalfa and other feed crops.

Exhibitors set up arrays of model greenhouses, stocked with fruit and vegetables nurtured by drip feed and in the livestock section Australian heifers bedded down in pens floored with desert sand and munching Saudi-grown fodder drawing the admiration of an elderly bedouin.

King Fahd said in a speech introducing the new annual budget: "Our country has diverse resources in the agricultural field. God has given us the ability to apply the most modern equipment in the exploitation of these resources."

## Wheat output

Progress has already been made with wheat output this year expected to exceed imports from the United States, estimated by the US Department of Agriculture at around 400,000 tonnes.

The government estimates that the agricultural sector grew 10% in 1980-81. Exhibitors at the agricultural exhibition included 43 Saudi firms, double last year's tally.

However, nearly 90% of food must still be imported at a cost of \$6.7bn last year and that is one incentive for investing in home agriculture.

The Saudi-backed magazine, *Arabia: The Islamic World Review*, said recently the drive to grow food partly reflected fears of a possible future food embargo by the West, presumably if the Arabs ever deemed it necessary again to embargo oil sales in their struggle with Israel.

The Kingdom also stresses its development as a free enterprise economy as far as conditions allow. Agriculture offers a domestic and productive home for Saudi private capital, if only the government can overcome investor inhibitions about a sector where returns are slower than the Arab industrial prefers.

An agricultural bank provides subsidies of up to 50% on costs of such items as machinery, animal feed and fertiliser. The Government pays half the cost of each imported cow.

Experts at the Riyadh exhibition agreed, however, that there must be doubt whether the mainly harsh environment can be made to grow enough to feed some eight million inhabitants.

## Constraints

Energy and cash were no problems, but they said the two chief constraints would be water supply and the lack of skilled manpower to manage intensive, high-technology farms and maintain sophisticated equipment.

For instance, few environments are tougher on irrigation equipment than Saudi Arabia where pumps and rotating steel hoses must be kept going 365 days of the year and poor water quality carries.

While the Kingdom is anxious to reduce the influx of foreign labour, he noted, the modest numbers needed in agriculture would be more than offset by those longer needed in the construction sector as the building boom tails off.



The main canal of al-Ahsa irrigation project: shortage of water could prove to be a major constraint on the development of agriculture.

Water may be the most stubborn problem. Surveys of underground reservoirs are to date inconclusive on whether and how soon they will dry up.

"We are tapping aquifers — soil layers containing water — that are apparently fed by rainfall along the Red Sea coast," said one expatriate in this field.

"But we could be taking out more than goes in

and we are unsure how much is there. We may also be tapping fossil water — water trapped underground and not being replenished."

However, a major programme to build seawater desalination plants is being carried out and there is abundant natural gas to drive them. Meanwhile, for 21st century, the Saudis are investigating solar-powered desalination.

(WGT)

## US crop finds strong market in developing countries

THE DRY pea and lentil — high in protein, nutritious, quick-cooking and relatively inexpensive. And in many developing countries, they provide an important element in daily diets.

Some \$106 million worth of dry peas and lentils produced in the United States find their way onto dinner tables in more than 80 countries every year.

From 1977 to 1980, US exports of dry peas and lentils climbed rapidly from just under \$19 million to their current level. Each year, more than 70 percent of US dry pea and lentil production is exported.

US production of dry peas and lentils is concentrated in the Northwestern states of Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council, located in Idaho, directs market development activities through its overseas offices in Europe and the Far East, and cooperates closely with the US Department of Agriculture.

This past year the council's efforts abroad ranged from developing new product

uses for dry peas in Japan, Taiwan and Korea to point-of-purchase campaigns in Spain to promote quick-cooking US lentils. The council also conducted market development survey trips to Europe, North Africa and the Far East — traditional large-volume markets for dry peas and lentils.

The council also hosts teams of foreign visitors to the United States. In 1981 and 1982, teams from Greece, Taiwan, Japan and Korea visited US facilities to observe production and processing techniques, as well as to talk with US dry pea and lentil marketing groups.

Trade teams, researchers and other individuals from New Zealand, Colombia and Czechoslovakia also visited the Northwestern United States recently to get firsthand knowledge of farms, processing plants and research programmes.

About half of the United States' dry pea exports and more than 80 percent of its lentil shipments now go to developing countries. In 1981, for instance, top customers for the council's products included Algeria, India, Egypt, Colombia and Venezuela. (USIS)

## Bio-farming sets positive example

RONN (INP) — About seven hundred so-called "alternative farmers" are tending their fields in the Federal Republic of Germany nowadays according to biological methods without using artificial manures.

These farms have an aggregate area of about 12,500 hectares, according to a statement of the Federal Food Ministry. That is not quite one-tenth per cent of the total agricultural area in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Biological farming brings markedly smaller yields, less certainty of yield and higher production costs, the Ministry said. Apart from

that the quality of the produce "shows no difference which would argue for or against any particular method of production."

Nonetheless the Federal government will give every possible help in order to put the discussion of "the alternative farming method" on a factual basis.

Federal Food Minister Josef Ertl emphasised however that the Federal government could not give a general recommendation in favour of biological farming. In particular fields of work however, he said those farms being tended by alternative methods could set "positive examples for agriculture generally."

28 JULY 1983

## Jordanian musician seeks a world music

By Vanessa Batrouni  
Special to the Star

RECENTLY IN AMMAN was Jordanian pianist and composer Youssef Khasho. Although in permanent residence in Rome Italy where he is technical and musical adviser at the Middle East Studies centre, he cannot cut the umbilical chord with his native land.

During his visit he met with organisers of the Jerash Festival to discuss the possible performance of his "Jerash Symphony" at the forthcoming festival this summer hoping that this project will not be as beset with problems as past ventures.

Youssef Khasho was born in Jerusalem 1927 and received an informal musical education from Franciscan priests and later studied under Agostino Lama, a professor of organ.

Equipped with a thorough knowledge of Gregorian chant, the piano and organ he was second organist of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre by the age of fifteen. He formed the first Arab orchestra in Jerusalem and played afternoon tea classics in fashionable hotels.

This was cut short in 1948 after which he began a wandering musician's career working and travelling through Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, always gathering musicians around himself, making concerts and conducting choirs.

In 1954, he emigrated to Australia but found that continent as undeveloped musically as the Middle East and felt frustrated in his musical ambitions. Nonetheless he found various musical outlets. He taught, conducted orchestras and choirs, gave piano recitals, did orchestrations and accompanied singers. It was through such a singer with whom he recorded on RAC re-

cords operatic arias and Neapolitan songs in tribute to Benjamin Glil, that he was invited to Italy. While making his way there in 1966, he sojournd in Jordan and was enticed to stay.

## World music

He was asked to assist in the foundation of a music conservatory and to create a small Jordanian orchestra. He was very interested in opening a studio that could help develop Arabic music through harmony and counterpoint for Mr. Khasho maintains that there is no oriental and western music but only world music.

Musical made of four parts, rhythm, melody, polyphony and harmony. In Eastern music, rhythm and melody predominate but still at polyphony and harmony. In Western music, rhythm is not so highly developed and melody is confined to the eight or twelve tones but is remarkably advanced in polyphony and harmony. He hoped to merge the two, but this was not realised on the academic level, and was only partially realised later in his own compositions.

From 1966 to 1968 he worked on the embryonic conservatory. He wrote theory books in Arabic as there were none available and planned a curriculum covering seven grades. The school was advertised and prospectuses were circulated but he met with little encouragement. The orchestra too had little success. It was to have been formed round a nucleus of army musicians, the missing instrumentalists being supplied from Beirut and abroad, but at the outbreak of the 1967 war the project was by necessity abandoned.

In 1968 Mr. Khasho moved to Rome and then accepted a post as musical adviser to the Libyan government for three years. In 1972 he settled permanently in Rome where



YOUSSEF Khasho (left) with violinist Carl Plea

he was elected to the Gentium "Pro Peace" Academy and has composed and recorded various works in Milan, Rome and Naples.

## Active composer

To date Mr. Khasho has composed eleven symphonies. He began with his "Jerusalem Symphony" written in the aftermath of the six day war of June 1967, and later composed the more important Hussein Bin Talal Symphony in C minor, the Hussein Bin Ali Symphony in G minor and the lengthy Chian Rhapsody.

He gleans his melodic motifs from oriental melodies and indigenous folkloric dances, prunes them of their quarter tones, de-emphasises their rhythm and generally submerges the Arabic flavour in a pile up of harmonic sequences and polyphonic strands. To western ears the music is not innovative but the established symphonic form is well suited to the heroic themes and national and historical narratives he chooses.

The C and G minor symphonies are a musical documentation of the Arab revolution against the Turks and in this he develops the melodic motif taken from a Bedouin war song. The Chian Rhapsody was composed after extensive study of the complex character of the island of Chios (which had suffered a turbulent history and a bloody massacre at the hands of the Turks in 1822) and of old local greek folk music.

This work commissioned by Pandely Lorenzo Argent in 1977 was divided into two symphonies, symphony No. 8 in D minor and symphony No. 9 in the G major and the idea gave birth to a third symphony the Wandering Aegean Sailor. These three works were recorded in London at the CBS studio with Youssef Khasho conducting the Philharmonia orchestra.

## Jerash symphony

The eleventh symphony the Jerash Symphony runs along the same lines. It is a symphonic poem that chronologically unfolds in four movements the history of Jerash. The first movement Adagio - Moderato Andante describes the neolithic Jerash about the year 6000 B.C. and melody the development of early settlers and soledrums

and trumpets and subsequent themes the wars between various occupants, the Greeks and early Romans.

The second movement Allegro-Moderato-Andante-Allegro depicts the prosperous and secure Jerash during the hellenistic period disturbed by drums and trumpets that herald the take over by Pompey in 63 B.C. after completing his Middle East conquests. The final Allegro describes the rebuilding of Jerash as a Roman town, its prosperity and its preparations and festivities for the arrival of Emperor Hadrian who paid a personal visit there in 129-130 A.D.

The third movement covers the coming of Christianity and later of Islam which is introduced by the oboe with the theme of Allah o Akbar.

The major and fatal earthquake that destroyed Jerash is also described musically and leads us into the fourth movement Andante Cantabile-Maestoso when the town was abandoned, derelict and uninhabited for centuries. The Maestoso beginning with drums, followed by trumpets, trombones and full orchestra depicts the rise of modern Jerash in the newly formed kingdom of Jordan by the late King Abdullah El Hussein in a series of gay melodies.

Obviously such a symphony is ideal for the festival but as there are a lack of instrumentalists in Jordan, Youssef Khasho hopes to bring a major European orchestra to perform the work and a singer to render the two songs Ahlan w Sahlan. It has also been proposed that the orchestra play the symphony on television. But this may prove difficult as there is no producer with the necessary musical background.

Mr. Khasho hopes too to revive the idea of a conservatory based on a sound format — a curriculum approved by Trinity College London, printed books in Arabic, private tuition and fee paying students. This is at present being considered.

Youssef Khasho hopes that Jordan, which has developed every phase of its life from medicine to electronics will not leave its musical life undernourished and in response to this need is considering returning here to make an active contribution.

## Squatters make way for Picasso

AFTER TEN years of political feuding, work has at last started on the Picasso Museum in Paris which will become the official world centre for the Spanish artist who lived and worked in France for 72 years.

The museum was supposed to have been opened to mark the centenary of his birth two years ago but the seventeenth century building is still a half-run and the first scaffolding has only just been erected.

The story of the museum has been described as "pure Picasso," recalling the mischievous attitude of the painter, who deliberately refused to make a will in anticipation of a long drawn out legal fight over his estate.

Picasso's refusal to make a will or recognise his illegitimate heirs was the first reason for delay; the family wrangling went on and on until it was at last agreed that the two legitimate heirs would share out a multimillion dollar fortune with five others whose legal rights were questioned.

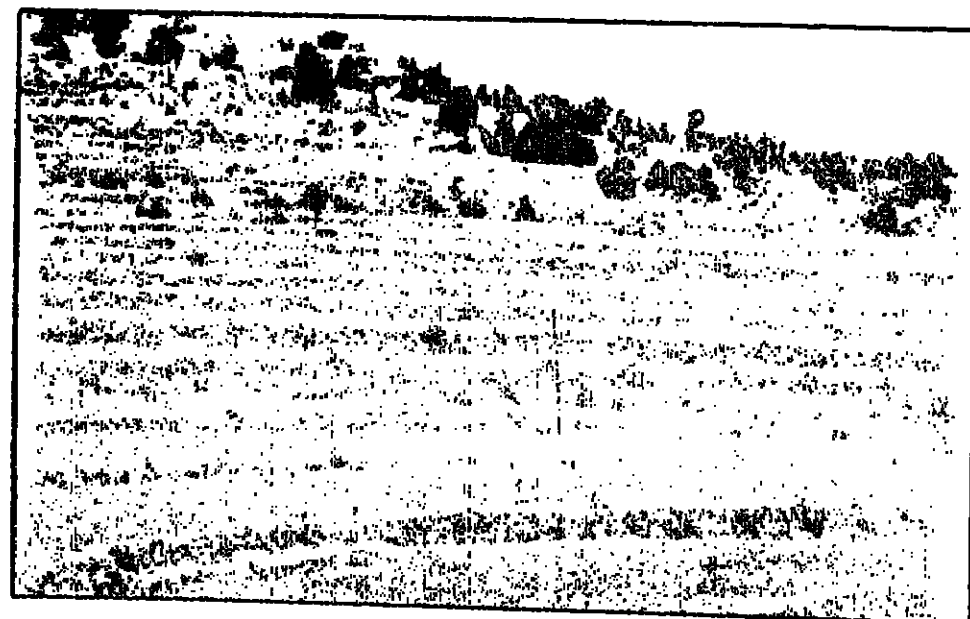
The French State took the finest pictures in Picasso's private collection as death duties and these form the main part of the exhibition which will eventually be installed in the Hotel Sale in the heart of the Marais, one of the most picturesque quarters of central Paris.

Two hundred and twenty-nine paintings, 137 sculptures, 85 ceramics and more than 3,000 drawings and other works will be exhibited in the restored bourgeois house, built for a salt tax collector in 1656 and until recently occupied by squatters.

When the museum is finished — and there are still many sceptics about the eventual deadline — it will be the realisation of the nearest thing to a will that Picasso left. In 1948, he wrote to the French Resistance poet, Paul Eluard: "My work is like my life, a French-style game, and my museum will be in France if France is ready to play the game."

(Observer News Service)

THE JERUSALEM STAR 21



Terracing sand dunes with bituminous strips is one method of sand stabilisation being researched by scientists in Saudi Arabia. Tree planting is also being used and the latest possible answer is the use of a 'dry irrigation' system using natural humidity stored under the dunes.

## Terracing used to stabilise dunes

AHSA PROVINCE in Saudi Arabia, is being invaded by sand which gains up to 10 metres a year but tree-planting projects and new dry irrigation systems could be the answer to the problem.

The advancing sand now covers a total area of 32,000 square metres of the oasis.

The sand comes from Jafura and Nufsoth deserts, in the north and south, and from the tides of the Arabian Gulf. A large amount of sand settles at Roka Khali.

According to Youssef al-Abdul Wahid, director of Ahsa's sand-checking project which began in 1962, five million trees have been planted in a 500 square kilometre area as part of phase one of the project. The irrigation water is pumped from 40 wells especially drilled for this purpose. The

sand dunes were first levelled by using bulldozers and then planted.

Phase two, which consists of four similar defence lines to shield the area's cities, villages, farms and roads from the invasion of sands, is now in progress. But this time, the cultivation depends on the humidity stored under the dunes, rather than irrigation by well water. The system is called dry irrigation.

Experiments have been taking place for the past seven years to fix the sand dunes by deep planting at a one-metre depth wherever the level of humidity is high, without any irrigation whatsoever.

The new system saves money and effort and does not need the trees to be maintained by surrounding them with fences, artificial lakes and cement canals. (WGT)



The island of Chios, from the cover of 'The Wandering Aegean Sailor'

28 JULY 1983



## Things of beauty

By Ahmad Al-Anani

Special to the Star

SO MANY situations in our present life in the Arab world are reminiscent of the content of a poem by the nineteenth century British poet John Keats.

I used to teach the poem in Amman in the early fifties and I still clearly remember the content.

The poet believes that under any kind of frozen situation human beings must retain a form of expression of "beauty." He elaborates this beauty to mean the abstract aspect of human life.

A poor farmer, harassed as he may be by his misery, by never-ending toil and distressing engagement in the struggle to survive, must turn to a kind of beauty to relieve himself from his tension. Listen to him singing sad tunes in the midst of his monotonous work.

A widow who faces grim nights of work tailoring and sewing clothes to earn a living for the young orphans of her family sings sad and beautiful songs while she works.

Nowadays with all the suffocating darkness around an Arab intellectual, the source of our major grief is the lack of a "thing of beauty" in our world.

Hardly anything is left to boast of. Our unresponsive attitude to the aggression being inflicted on us in the very proof of the lack of any kind of beauty in our lives. The abstract fabrique of our whole make-up seems to have absolutely vanished or to be hopelessly burnt up.

We have no poem capable of moving us well enough to sing. The world around an Arab thinker is splintering into pieces thudding to the ground below with frightening sounds. The great edifices of our past are falling to pieces.

Who has the face to talk about the past glories of a nation that is being treated with unprecedented humiliation. All the things of beauty of

our history, the rhymes we used to repeat in high exultation, the glorious triumphant battles of our forefathers, even the proverbs and maxims of our traditions...all have faded; they have lost colour; they are becoming irrelevant on every fresh day of our miserable present.

We feel like a massive creature whose enemies have succeeded in tying him up in cellar and then letting loose a swarm of poisonous mosquitoes to sting him.

He receives the horrible stings in killing distress because all his defensive organs had been tied up, while spectators from all over the world wonder how the colossal animal stands silent and dull while being stung by apparently tiny and helplessly weak mosquitoes.

The four million Palestinians in the world are being oriented to live in merciless despair. There is not a single thing of beauty left for them by which they might mitigate their sorrows. There seems to be no limit to plotting against Palestinians. They are called upon to vanish; to disperse from the face of the Zionists and pass away. So far there has appeared no witty advocate like Portia in the Merchant of Venice. Shylock is cutting flesh round the heart of our people in complete resolution to finish them.

Now our people look for a saviour. A saviour so chaste and honourable that grass grows in his footprints; so true to things of beauty that wealth and family signify nothing to him. A saviour who disdains badges and decorations. A saviour who teaches by the blood that gushes from his wounds and the eloquent silence of his lips.

Long and dark has been the night of our humiliation so that no ordinary man can be fit enough for the holy task. We look for a saint, a spotlessly clean and capable man, a man who knows no other trade but death for Allah's satisfaction. May Allah expedite his emergence.

## For many games are just a distant dream

By Dilip Ganguly

GAMES, SCHOOL and friends are just a distant dream for pony-tailed nine-year-old Sunita as she spends her childhood packing grain in a mill outside New Delhi.

And Ramesh Kumar, 11, has never seen the inside of a classroom, having worked 60 to 70 hours a week for the last three years in a dye and foundry workshop that turns out spare parts for Indian cars.

In short, Charles Dickens's fictitious David Copperfield, who worked the sweatshops of 19th-century London, is alive and struggling in millions of Indian youths toiling away in factories, mills, restaurants and mines.

Officials statistics acknowledge that 10.8m children between the age of six and 16 are employed in India today, some 60,000 in the capital alone and double that in the eastern metropolises of Calcutta and the western port city of Bombay.

Children constitute about 5.9 per cent of the Indian labour force, the highest rate in the world.

Early on, they learn the rigours of an eight-to-12-hour day — often in deplorable conditions, sometimes under mean bosses — for wages 100 rupees a month.

Sunita goes to work every day, leaving in the early morning for a mill in a New Delhi suburb where she sifts the grain before packing it with her tiny hands in bags. In between she takes 30 minutes for lunch — pickle or salt and homebaked bread called roti.

Her mother, who also works in the grain factory, says the extra money Sunita earns makes all the difference in the family budget. "How can I feed her if she does not work?" she said.

Indian officials admit privately that though child labour is outlawed, the problem is widespread and far from being solved. They also express fear that efforts to eradicate the system could

disrupt many smallscale industries and hurt many poor families as well.

Ramesh Kumar spends 10 to 12 hours a day, six days a week, at work, dragging himself back home after work to bathe in an overcrowded the dirty communal bathroom and share a few light moments with friends. Once in a while he breaks the routine with a Hindi-language movie.

Ironically many child workers, their faces blackened and stung by the occasional cuff behind the ears, are happy to be able to contribute to their family's coffers.

"We, at least do not beg, but earn," said Hari Sharma, a 14-year-old boy working in a small restaurant. "I feel happy when I see the glow in my mother's face when I give her my weekly income... she even kisses me."

Working conditions for some young labourers can be appalling. One factory visited, which employs 40 children arranging boxes for geometry implements, is built of tin and brick. No fan cools the main workshop.

Mohan, a 15-year-old boy working there for the past four years, said he could be fired without notice, beaten up mercilessly if anything goes wrong, and perhaps not paid at all if the employer wishes.

Tens of thousands of children are employed in fireworks and match box factories, while others work in slate mining and are prone to disease. In India, where 42 per cent of the population is under 16, 122 of every 1,000 children die before they see their 10th birthday.

Ironically there are 13 existing laws which prohibit child labour in India. The country's constitution says that nobody below the age of 14 shall be hired in factories or mines or engaged in hazardous employment. But the laws are broken more frequently than they are respected.

(WGT)

## Keeping jet lag in its place

GETTING AROUND the world in 80 days may have seemed pretty swift in its day, but did you ever hear of a Jules Verne character with jet lag?

Jet lag can wreck a holiday or compromise a business or diplomatic mission. What else but jet lag could put a President to sleep in the presence of a Pope?

According to Dr. Charles Ehret, an American chronobiologist, people have to adjust their internal time clocks by one hour every day just by staying in the same place — people run on a 25-hour day instead of the planet's 24.

A slow adjustment of up to three or four hours a day isn't so bad, so it wouldn't be noticed on a slow boat to China, for instance. A fast jet is quite another matter.

But remember: you only get jet lag travelling east or west too fast.

Canard Geese, Ehret points out, fly almost completely north-south. Likewise, he says, the Grey Whale that swims from Alaska to Mexico rarely dips into another time zone.

But people still determined to go east-west, (the hardest to adjust to), and west-east can help their battered clocks to adjust, Ehret claims, by acknowledging these factors:



Even presidents and their wives can feel the effect of travelling east or west too fast

● **Diet:** Because protein, carbohydrates and the methylxanthines (coffee, tea, chocolate) have varying effects on the brain and the body clocks, Ehret has come up with a finely calibrated four-day feast-fast diet to precede takeoff. He also offers diet suggestions for either west-bound or eastbound travel.

● **Timing:** Arrive as close to 8 am (destination time) as possible. Try never to arrive between midnight and 5 a.m.

● **Socialisation:** Sleep on the plane, exercise moderately when you awake

and fit yourself into the daytime activities going on around you. It's easier to stay awake when you're involved

Ehret's system for keeping jet lag in its place appears in his book, *Overcoming Jet Lag* (Berkley, \$4.95), which also contains travel hints for such situations as special needs of the elderly or for those taking certain medications.

Although Ehret's system has never been tested scientifically, he has testimony from thousands of military and industrial executives who have used it in the past few years (WGT)

## Quitting cigarettes

*I have been trying to give up cigarette smoking and have stopped many times for months but I always go back to it. I want to quit but am discouraged.*

Many people have the same problem. The addictive nature of cigarette smoking is why cigarette sales continue year after year in spite of the known health hazards of smoking. Most smokers are aware of the risks of illness and premature death associated with this habit and would like to quit but the difficulty of quitting discourages them. Of the number that do try, only 20 per cent succeed.

A recent statement from the United States Department of Health and Human Services names the four drugs that stand out among all drugs and substances of abuse: heroin, alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco dependence. Research suggests that nicotine, occurring naturally in the tobacco plant, reinforces and strengthens the desire to smoke and cause users to keep on smoking, thereby creating a dependence.

Nicotine acts through specialised receptors in the human brain and muscle tissues to signal its presence and produce a wide range of physical reactions: changes in heart rate, skin temperature, blood pressure rises, peripheral blood circulation slows, brain waves modified, and hormones affecting the central nervous system are released.

The first cigarette of the day sends a burst of nicotine to the brain which produces an almost immediate feeling of euphoria and satisfaction for the smoker. For the rest of the day the smoker tries to maintain his feeling, continues to smoke, and what appears to be a casual routine is actually a controlled behaviour — dependence.

The truly serious consequences of smoking occur over long periods of time and are due to many tobacco smoke constituents in addition to nicotine but these are implicated in the onset of heart attacks and are co-carcinogens, enhancing the tumour-producing effects of cigarette tars.

## Health by Joyce Niles

Here are some suggestions that may help you to quit:

It helps to admit that a drug dependency may exist and to discover that quitting is difficult is not a sign of a weak or faltering will. Think of quitting not as a single decision but a long-term process. If you fall on the first try, then go back and try again. Perhaps it would help you to find others who are also trying to quit so that you can encourage each other.

Whether or not you join such a group, you should seek the help and support of other people because a very important influence in determining whether one does or does not use a drug is the attitudes and behaviour of one's friends and family. This is just as true for cigarette smoking as it is for alcohol, heroin and other drugs of abuse.

Finally, your friends and family SHOULD provide support and help. They need to realise that smoking can be a drug dependency, an addictive behaviour.

## The noise that batters

By Riad H. Dabbas

Special to the Star

URBAN NOISE can batter the psyche along with the eardrums. It may make us less sociable, aggravate mental problems, increase aggressiveness. But how we perceive it depends on attitudes as well as decibels.

Questions about noise are of more than academic interest. Distracting, unwanted sound is part of our every day experience. In Jordan our homes are full of noisy appliances: television, radios, exhaust fans. The streets blare with the sound of cars, trucks, motorcycles, which all use their horns constantly. In our more crowded neighbourhoods even our neighbours are a source of noise. And there is the constant noise of construction work.

Before discussing the research that has been done so far, it is important to understand what scientists mean by sound and noise. Sound results from changes in air pressure that are detected by the ear. Noise is a psychological term referring to unpleasant, unwanted, or intolerable sound. It follows that noise is in the ear of the beholder. Thus, even loud sounds may sometimes be judged desirable, while soft sounds may be considered noisy.

**Psychological factors**  
There is considerable evidence that psychological factors — attitudes and beliefs about noise and its source — are of equal or even greater importance than the intensity of a sound. Studies done near London's Heathrow Airport by sociologist Aubrey McKendrell showed that respondents were greatly influenced by what they imagined other people's attitudes to be.

Subjects who assumed that pilots, airport authorities, and government officials couldn't care less about those who had to live in planes were much more annoyed by airport sounds than people who believed

someone cared. Respondents were also more annoyed when they thought the noise was unnecessary, disliked other aspects of their environment, believed that noise was harmful to their health, or feared plane crashes.

A striking study was done by Swedish sociologist Rune Cederlof, who tried to lessen irritation by changing community attitudes toward the source of noise. In short, redefining the importance of the noise source drastically reduced annoyance. Thus it appears that the meaning of a noise for a particular respondent is crucial to his or her perception of it.

**Harm to children**  
All of the studies discussed above involved adults only. It is possible that children are more susceptible to noise-induced psychological distress than are adults. David Kraut, a psychologist, in the University of Oregon and his colleagues completed a large-scale study of 142 elementary school children living under the air corridor of Los Angeles Airport. Compared with 120 similar children in quiet areas of Los Angeles, the children near the airport did not perform well as well on a difficult task and were more likely to give up in discouragement.

Surveys of naturally noisy neighbourhoods suggest that noise interferes with interpersonal behaviour. Surveys by Donald Appleyard, an urban planner in Oregon shows that residents of lightly trafficked street were found to have three times as many friends and twice as many acquaintances as residents of the heavily trafficked streets.

In Jordan research studies are rare regarding the aspect of noise and behaviour. Generally, Jordan is still and will stay for years to come in a state where these study results couldn't be applied in full to this country. However, we can benefit from all



these conclusions in our future studies and in planning projects to make noise less effective and also less distracting in our daily life.

### Measures in Jordan

Jordan recently has taken steps forward to lessen noise. Changing the centres of many activities, such as the new airport to its new location which is well away from the city of Amman.

Gathering all street traders into a special spot in Amman instead of letting them cause congestion and noise on the streets of the city of Amman.

The new regulations for building houses which demand a reasonable distance between houses. The problem of traffic jams also under study and new streets and circles are under construction.

Despite the gaps of our knowledge, there is enough information to formulate community noise policies. On the one hand individual attitudes toward a noise and its source are probably as important as noise intensity in determining response to sounds. Thus, it is reasonable to expect large individual differences in reaction to any noise source.

## Roast lamb with apricot stuffing

### Ingredients

- 2 kilo shoulder of lamb (boned)
- 150 grammes dried apricots
- 25 grammes butter
- grated rind of 1/2 lemon
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1 onion, chopped
- 2 tbs parsley, chopped
- salt, pepper, pinch spice
- 75 grammes long grain rice (cooked)
- oil
- 2-3 teasp cornflour
- 1 litre stock

### Method

- Make the stuffing by cooking the apricots for ten minutes
- Drain, reserve the liquid
- Chop the fruit
- Melt the butter and saute the onion until soft
- Remove from the heat and stir in the lemon rind, parsley, seasonings, spice, cooked rice and apricots
- Bind together with the egg
- Put the lamb on a board
- Spread the stuffing over the inside
- Roll the joint carefully, secure with string and weigh the joint
- Cook at 425° for 25 minutes per half kilo and 25 minutes over
- Baste with oil
- Remove the joint and keep warm
- Use the pan drippings, and one eighth of a litre of reserved apricot juice, stock and seasonings to make a sauce
- Thicken with cornflour

## All Things Considered

Joyce Abu-Jassar

## New traffic laws

THE NEW traffic laws went into force at the beginning of this month and they will we hope result in curbing the current carnage on the roads. The question is: will they be effective? Or will people see them as a new challenge to find as many ways as possible to thwart them? Will steeper fines and imprisonment be a deterrent to dangerous driving?

Other societies' schemes include not only fines and threats of imprisonment but at times and for certain serious offenses have required the cited driver also attend a series of driver education classes in order to change the pattern of his unlawful behaviour.

But why can't the majority of people drive according to the existing traffic laws? Why don't they realise that these rules are made to give a semblance of order to the ever-increasing crush of traffic? For some reason things don't work that way.

Lower rates of fines in the past had little or no influence on drivers' behaviour. Paying 10 five or ten held the same significance as buying a pack of cigarettes for some offenders and the necessity of showing up in court to answer charges was only an annoyance to them.

Now the threat of imprisonment hangs over potential lawbreakers. Let's hope the careless drivers are now altering their behaviour to the better.

The problem of dangerous driving on the roads has caused so much death, destruction and lingering grief for so many people that it seems not one family has been spared from these losses. But I don't want to place all the blame on the drivers because not 100 per cent of all accidents are entirely from them.

Just the other day a pedestrian (adult male) leapt off his spot on the sidewalk and dashed into the path of an on-coming car that was driving at the appropriate speed. The driver slammed on his brakes and barely had distance enough to stop without hitting him. Yet if the pedestrian had been hit he would have landed in the hospital — the innocent victim — and the driver would have been dropped in the soup.

No matter what sort of punishment is meted out to lawbreakers the problem of large numbers of road traffic accidents resulting from inconsiderate driving will not be solved until the time when people can understand that traffic rules are not irritating restrictions on their behaviour but were thought out so that there would be a code of conduct for all to follow...so when you went out in your car for a drive and saw someone coming towards you, you would have half an idea of what sort of behaviour to expect from him.

Yet there will always be a certain number of drivers out there whose only state of mind can be described as bordering on the lunatic fringe, who will continue to hurl their steel, four-wheeled weapons through our highways, streets and avenues, determined to bring about the destruction of not only themselves but anyone who gets in their way. So, drivers, keep your eyes open for those "crazies" on the road.

## Would you believe it?

A SRI Lankan school girl put to practice what she thought was more folklore when she carried the under belly of a crocodile and saved her own life.

From her hospital bed 16-year-old Shiranee Ariyalatha said that when the crocodile grabbed her by her calf during a river swim and began dragging her into deeper water she remembered that if a crocodile is carried under its belly it becomes severely tickled. The crocodile let go of her calf and she escaped.

A TEENAGE British schoolboy played ruant to study burglary. In six months he pulled off 169 robberies netting an estimated total haul of US \$6,070, from houses, shops, cars and a church, a Welsh juvenile court was told.

The boy collected so much loot he buried some of it in his grand mother's garden. When police finally caught up with him he had forgotten the scenes of his crimes and had to be taken on a tour to refresh his memory.

IT WAS the proverbial last straw for a young Pune housewife when her husband asked her to cut her knee-length long hair as she was using too much soap and oil on it.

Harassed earlier by demands of the husband for costly gadgets from her father, the woman approached an Indian civil court to end the seven-month marriage. The request was granted.



# Just Between Us

Yaqoub Salim



## Greenpeace documents the world's wickedness

THE INTREPID camera warriors of the Greenpeace Foundation scored a great victory this week in their assault on the Soviet establishment. According to the story, they succeeded in filming operations at a whaling station in Siberia — but it's still not quite clear, at least not to me, what is supposed to be on that film. It doesn't quite seem plausible to me that the whaler was being used to feed mink — from what I know of it, a mink would rather bite off the hand that tried to feed it, disdaining the blubbery whale as too poor nourishment for its million-dollar coat.

The whole glorious episode leaves one wondering what Greenpeace may be planning next. Will they undertake more excursions into Soviet territory, braving the "horrors" of imprisonment of which they now have experience? I hope they take their passports with them this time. Maybe they will try to achieve greater success by sending in a whole armada of small craft, each with its own camera crew on standby. Maybe more of them can escape the helicopters next time.

On the other hand, it might be a good idea to set their sights farther afield. After all, the Soviet Union isn't the only place where there's good footage to be had. The cameramen might enjoy a few weeks' work on the Italian Riviera, for instance. Not only would the beach scenes be more enjoyable to make and to watch, they would also be less likely to get the crew thrown in jail (as long as they stayed away from nudist beaches).

But if they're dead set on getting shots of nefarious goings-on, they could turn their cameras in the other direction and take a short trip over to Sicily. There, the activities of organized crime should keep their cameras turning forever. They might even try doing a little filming in their own country, setting up the camera on Wall Street to catch a shot of a stock manipulator closing a deal or going to the inner city for footage of slumlords putting on the squeeze.

On the ecology front, it's not necessary to go very far from home to take pictures of harmful activities. Everybody does it — and if Greenpeace is serious about its campaign, we may all have to prepare for the day in which at any time, in any place, we could look up and be confronted with a movie camera being run by a group of young men with beards, long hair and blue jeans.

But the intriguing question is, what will they do with all this film once they get it? Are they planning to sit at home and show it to each other, like some people do with home movies? Will they put all the segments together into one big documentary on the wickedness of the world? Or will they hold onto those film clips, and threaten their subjects with exposure unless they make a little contribution to the foundation?

The possibilities are endless. If they go through with the campaign, the activists may have to set up one or two new foundations, since Greenpeace is supposed to be devoted to the salvation of the whales. One might suggest Blackpeace (to save the coal-bearing areas of Appalachia from the ravages of stripmining), and may be Peacepeace (to save the world from nuclear missiles — I don't know what they could take pictures of to help do that).

In any case, the work being done by these fine young people deserves recognition. I just hope they'll stay out of my back yard.

## Spaniards on move

• The Spanish Embassy in Amman seems to be enjoying a period of rapid change. Ambassador Mr. Luis de Pedrosa and First Secretary Mr. Jaime Ponga are both on their way back to Madrid postings and Mr. Miguel Aguirre de Carcer has arrived to take over as First Secretary.

Ambassador de Pedrosa marked the comings and goings this week with a cocktail party then left to do some travelling. He will be back towards the end of August to say his final good byes.

Amongst the many parties given to farewell the ambassador and his wife Maribel was one given by Ziad and Fatimah Mango, Algerian Ambassador Mr. Ahmed Laidi, Mr. Azmi Maft of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his wife, Swedish Ambassador Mr. Stenborg, Australian Ambassador Mr. Richard Gate, Italian Ambassador Marquis Fabrizio Rossi

Loughi and Marquise Loughi were all there to say their farewells. Also present were Korean Ambassador Mr. Jat-Sung Kim and his wife Mrs. Soh, Japanese Ambassador Mr. Nakayama and his wife, Pakistani Ambassador Professor Ehsan Rashid and Mrs. Rashid, Indian Ambassador Mr. Pyare Lal Santoshi and Mrs. Santoshi and Jordan's new ambassador to Spain Mr. Suhail Tal and Mrs. Tall.

Swiss Ambassador Mr. Andre Vallon and Mrs. Vallon also hosted a farewell dinner for the popular Spanish couple. Amongst the guests were Foreign Affairs Director General Walid Tash and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Soussa, and Mr. and Mrs. Raja Alissa. Two out-of-town visitors were the Spanish Ambassadors daughter Miss Castida de Pedrosa who has been combining a visit to her family with some work at the embassy and the Va-

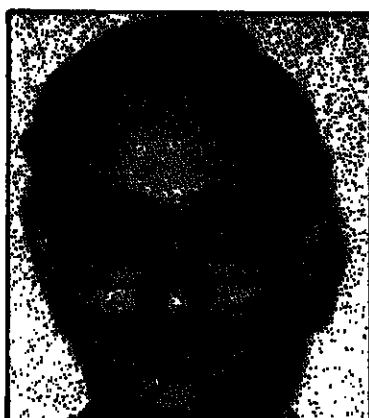


Luis de Pedrosa  
Luis de Pedrosa is in Amman for his summer vacation.

Guests for the evening were very lucky to enjoy a selection of delicious, fresh Swiss cheese with their dinner — it arrived from Switzerland just one before the meal began.



Miguel Aguirre de Carcer



Jaime Ponga



Maribel de Pedrosa

• Audiences at this week's Filipino "Hatid Sawa" concerts at Sports City have a chance to hear a selection of the Philippines' top entertainers.

The concerts will be led by Bert "Tawa" Marcelo who was voted his country's "Entertainer of the Year" in 1980. Bert is a comedian famed for his Bulakeno accent and today his name is a household word in the Philippines. Singers with the group are Dionesides Maturan, Lito Vital, Gloria Manilla, the Philippines' "Singing Cowboy" Fred Canopio and novelty singer Yoyoy Vilma.

More humour will be provided by Gerry and Mandy, the singing comedians who are sometimes called the Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis of the Philippines.

Hatid Sawa is a social-cultural project designed to provide a "touch of home" for the thousands of Filipino

contract workers overseas. The project's visit to Amman is part of a wider tour which includes Dubai, Qatar, Kuwait and Bahrain. The Middle East was chosen for the initial tour because of the large number of Filipino workers here but regular tours are planned to all countries where numbers of Filipinos are employed.

But, of course, the concerts are not only for Amman's Filipino community. The Embassy of the Philippines is hoping that Ammanites of all nationalities will go along on Saturday and Sunday, 30 and 31 July to enjoy a varied evening of music and humour.

## THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



This dangerous viper, known for its peculiar habit of tenaciously hanging from one's nose, is vividly colored. Oel Murray! Look! Here's a picture of it!

## Correction

The Jerusalem Star wishes to point out that the name of the Japanese Ambassador to Jordan is Mr. Akira Nakayama and not Mr. Akira Nakayama as published in the issue of 21 July.

### CALENDAR

**Film**  
The American Centre presents "Northern Lights"  
Thursday 28 July at 8.00 pm  
Sunday 31 July at 8.00 pm

**Play**  
The British Council presents Noel Coward's comedy "Private Lives"  
Thursday and Friday 28 and 29 July at 8.00 pm. Refreshments available from 7.15 pm  
Tickets JD 2 each available from the British Council

**Concert**  
The Embassy of the Philippines presents a "Variety Show" starring leading Filipino singers and musicians.  
At the Palace of Culture, King Hussein Sports City  
Saturday 30 July and Sunday 31 July at 8.00 pm.  
Tickets JD 2 and JD 5.00 available from the Philippine Embassy and the Palace of Culture.

## The Sparrow and the Nightingale

THERE WAS a sparrow who used to go out in search for food for his youngsters. He suffered a great deal and on many occasions he could not find enough.

One day as he was searching, flying from tree to tree and house to house, he saw a young nightingale in the yard of a palace.

It was living in a golden cage. He was astonished to see the lady of the palace carrying the most delicious food to the nightingale, which sang so sadly but sweetly that he fascinated the lady.

The hungry sparrow was amazed at what he saw and heard and decided to find out the story behind the nightingale and his sad singing.

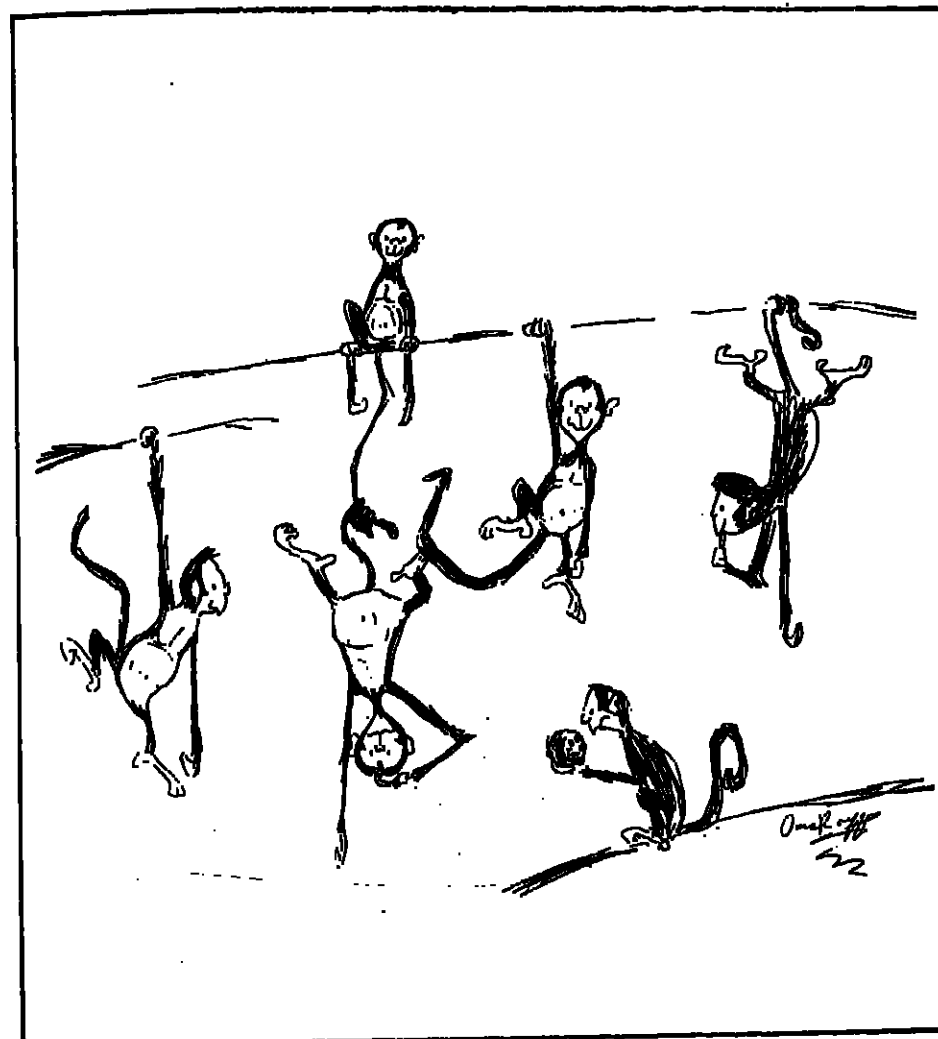
When the lady left, the sparrow approached the nightingale. "I envy you", he said to the nightingale, "for the influence you live in, but I wonder why you sing so sadly."

The nightingale replied: "What influence are you talking about? Don't you see I am a prisoner in this cage! The people of this palace have caged me to enjoy my singing and they don't understand that I sing so sadly because I am not free."

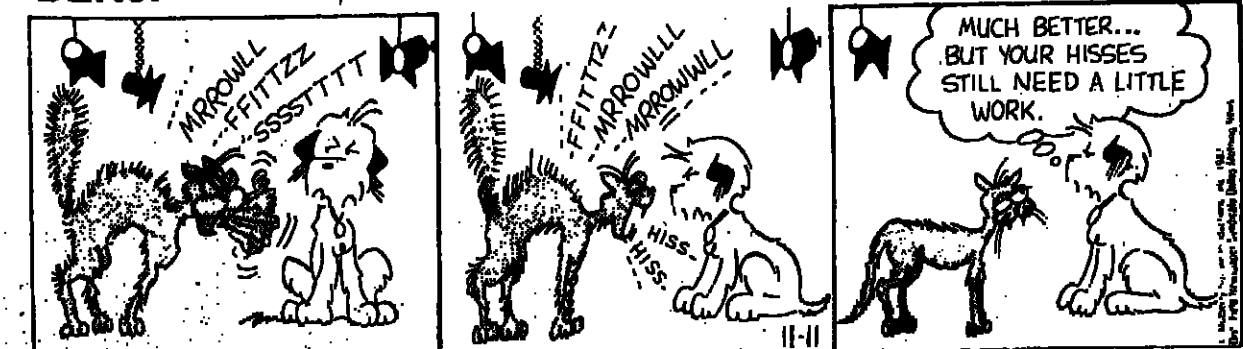
The nightingale suggested that they change places so that the sparrow could enjoy all the good food.

"Do you forget", said the sparrow, "that I cannot sing and if I had fallen in their hands I would have been in the frying pan long ago?"

"You have to thank God for your nice singing because it has saved you from death in the frying pan. Goodbye my friend," said the sparrow, as he flew away from the palace with freedom as his consolation. As he flew, the sparrow was repented to himself: "In this world there is a price for everything."



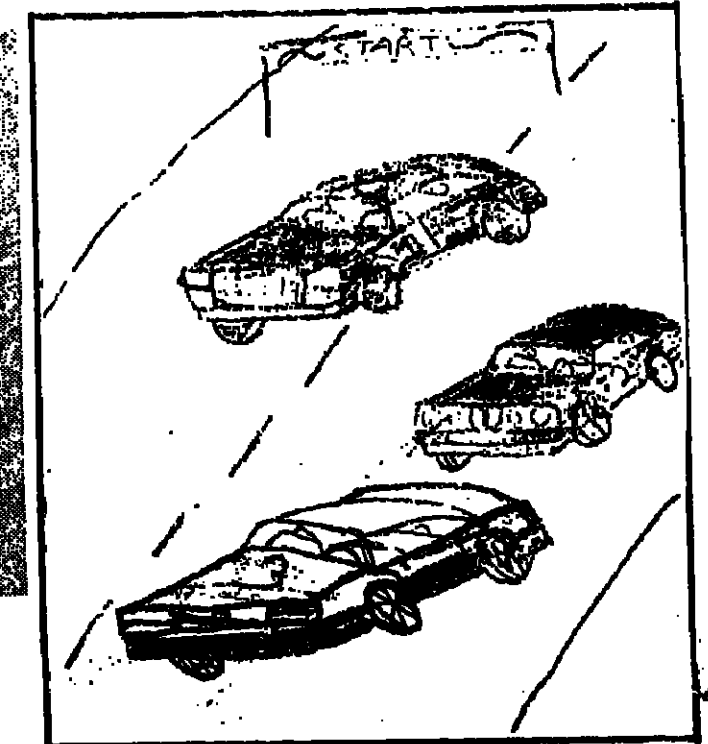
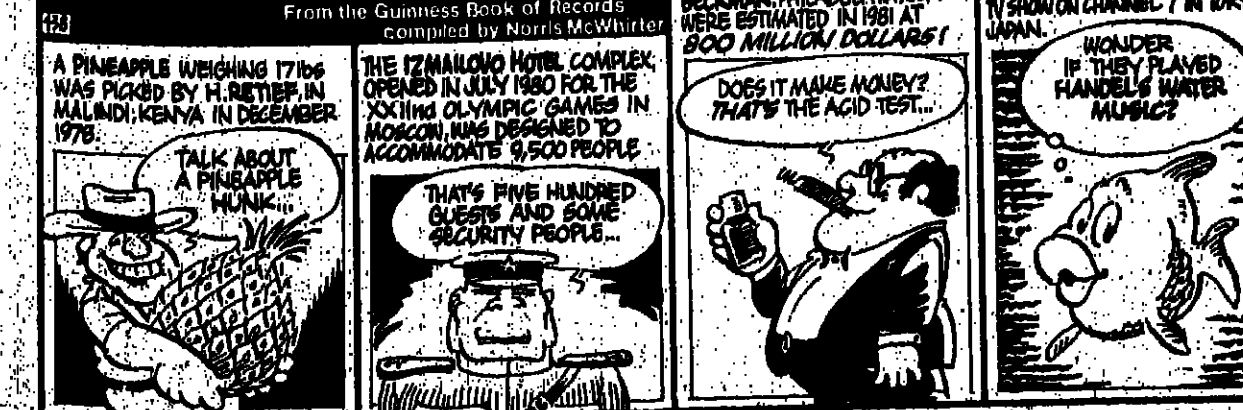
## BENJI



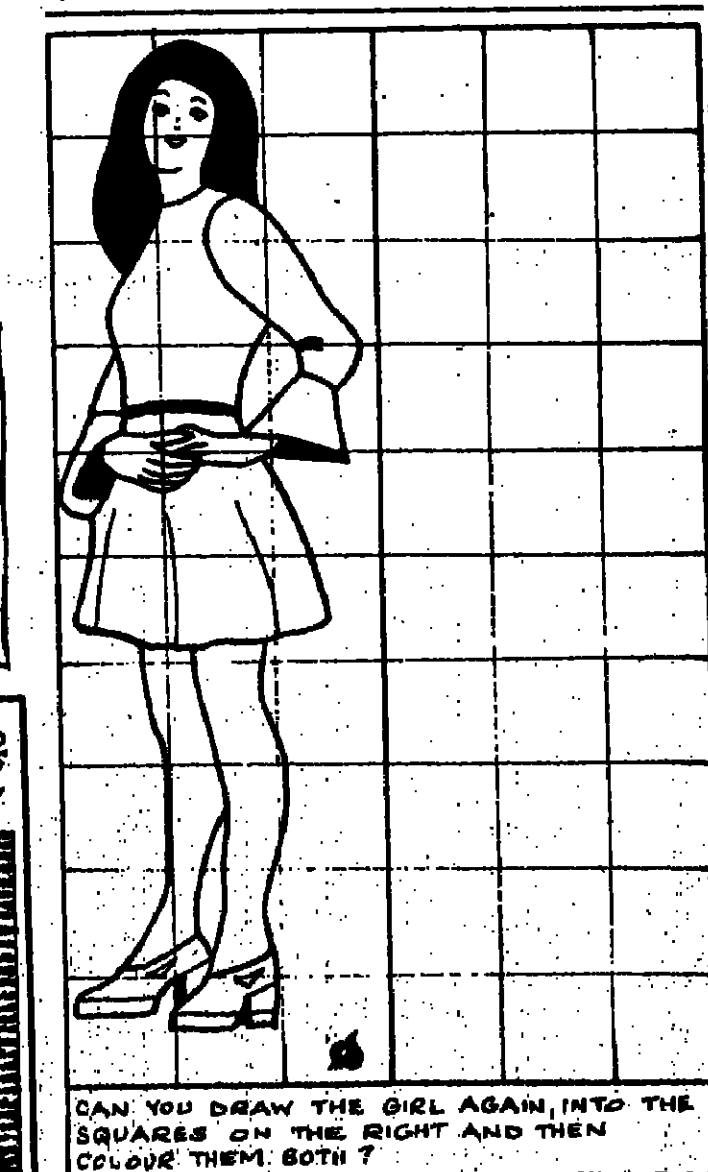
## TUMBLEWEEDS



## it's a record



ANOTHER Star Kids reader who is keen on cars is Tariq Abu Jassar. Tariq is nine years old and attends the Islamic College in Amman.



CAN YOU DRAW THE GIRL AGAIN, INTO THE SQUARES ON THE RIGHT AND THEN COLOUR THEM BOTH?



## Preparations for rally gather momentum

AMMAN (Star) — The 1983 Jordan rally will be a very exciting event for a variety of reasons. It is the first rally in the new Middle East championship which is itself a big attraction for foreign and local competitors. The drivers and cars that are coming from abroad are of the highest standard, many of the cars taking part are the latest and most powerful rally cars in the world. Some of them have engines producing around 250-300 horsepower — more than four or five times the power of the average car. Factory teams are taking part for the first time in Jordan and several manufacturers are sending their best rally mechanics to service and repair cars which become damaged during the rally.

Another big attraction of the Jordan Rally is the fact that over 65% of the total route is competitive compared with a much lower proportion in most international events. Competitors will be required to cover only very short distances at normal speed between the competitive parts, known as special stages, the longest of which is 122 kilometres in length.

The rally is divided into two distinct parts, those which are known as "Road Sections" are on public roads open to normal traffic and which are covered at ordinary speeds within the legal limits. These link the competitive parts which are called "Special Stages". These stages are on roads over



desert tracks which are closed to other traffic and competitors drive over them as fast as they can.

Timing is to the nearest second, the competitor who covers all the special stages in the least time is the winner of the rally. The Road Sections are also timed — but to the minute — so as to ensure that the competing cars arrive at each "Special Stage" in accordance with the schedule of the rally.

All times recorded for each competitor at each "Special Stage" will be transmitted by radio to the rally office at the Marriott Hotel where they will be entered in a computer which will instantly print out the latest position of each competing car so that up-to-the-minute results will always be available to the rally officials, the press, and to the competitors themselves.

Doctors from the Jordan University Hospital will be on duty at each special stage, ambulances from the Civil Defence will be strategically placed and an ambulance helicopter will be standing by in case of the need to transport any emergency cases. Naturally, all hospitals near the rally route will be notified and staff will be on duty in case of need.

Communications, a very important part of running a rally, are provided by the members of the Royal Jordan Society of Radio Amateurs. This is a very important facility as, apart from rapidly sending times and results to the rally office and back to the competitors, it provides a very important safety net. Each special stage has at least two radios — at the start and finish. The longer stages have up to four sets. These are used to keep track of the competing cars so that if a competitor stops for mechanical reasons or because of an accident, help can be sent within a matter of a few minutes.

## Fun And Fitness

By Dave Ferrell, Eds.  
US Sports Academy  
Endurance

In an adult exercise programme, it is said repeatedly that cardiovascular endurance type activities should be emphasized. Endurance is defined as the ability to last or to continue under hardship and pain. In the case of physical activity, it is the ability to resist the stresses which result from prolonged performance.

Training is the adaptation of the body to prolonged participation. Endurance activities improve muscle tone and circulation by increasing capillaries in the working muscles. This build-up of capillaries improves the transportation of oxygen to the muscles and the removal of waste products. Oxygen is the fuel for muscular work and when waste products accumulate in an excess amount, fatigue sets in.

After a period of training, usually 6-8 weeks, there is a slow but consistent reduction in the resting heart rate along with an increase in stroke volume. This means that more blood is pumped with each heart beat so the heart does not have to beat as often to supply the body with blood. In addition, the slower heart rate and increased stroke volume allows the heart to rest between beats.

Training studies show that aerobic capacity increases with improved stroke volume and cardiac output during prolonged work. Several studies indicate that active people tend to have lower resting blood pressures than do sedentary people. For people who have serious medical complications related to high blood pressure, the benefits of exercise for lowering blood pressure may be limited but are present. It is generally accepted that regular aerobic exercise controls and can reduce high blood pressure.

The evidence of the effects of exercise on levels of two major fat substances in the heart is encouraging. These fats, cholesterol and triglycerides, are believed to be involved in heart disease. People who are very active and who have proper nutritional eating habits tend to have less of these fats in their blood. Getting the right kind of exercise and following good nutritional habits are ways to reduce the risk of coronary disease.

lional tennis players have been contacted to come and play in the country. Besides, a British Universities team comprising six players are expected in Amman at the beginning of August to play some matches with the Jordanian team.

Referring to the Arab tennis tournament in Morocco, Dr. Fawaz explained that the Federation could not be represented due to some financial problems.

The General Manager of the Jordan Hotel, Mr. Antonius Mueller, noted that Jordan has ideal conditions for the promotion of tennis. He hinted that the Hotel intends to set up a tennis court within its premises in September. Present at the press conference were some members of the Tennis Federation and representatives of the co-sponsors of the tournament.

## Tennis Federation holds tournament

By Hamdan Al-Haj  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Jordan Tennis Federation in cooperation with the Jordan Hotel, the National Beer Company, the Pash Graphics Centre and DHL are organising a tennis tournament beginning 1-9 September.

This was announced by the President of the Federation Dr. Mowaffiq Al-Fawaz at a press conference Sunday. He said the tournament will involve both foreign and local players selected from various age groups.

Dr. Fawaz disclosed that the Tennis Federation now has 1,000 members and 83 private and public tennis courts. He said the Federation is ready to establish more tennis courts if only more land is made available to it.

On efforts to boost the sport in Jordan, Dr. Fawaz said some well-known profes-



Dr. Fawaz (second left) speaking at the news conference. Seated right to him is Mr. Antonius Mueller, General Manager of the Jordan Hotel.

## Pakistan wins squash contest



AMMAN (Star) — Pakistan emerged champion of the six-day squash tournament organised by the Jordan Squash Federation. The final game played Monday night was under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Ra'd. Kuwait came second followed by Jordan A, Jordan B and Bahrain in that order. Prince Ra'd

crowned the champion of individuals games Maqsood Ahmad and distributed medals to all participating players.

The trainer of the Jordanian team, Abdul-Raouf Sa'd, congratulated the team on its performance against the well-drilled Pakistani and Kuwaiti sides.

## Romania purges sport blunderers

LONDON (ONS) — The chairman of the Romanian Football Federation, Andrei Radulescu, and the secretary, Florin Dumitrescu, have been sacked after failing to enter a Romanian soccer team for the draw for the European Cup Winners' Cup.

The chairman of the National Sports Council, General Marin Dragnea, and one of his deputies have both been given severe warnings in a blunt government statement in Bucharest.

The government's wrath followed what a Romanian paper terms "a nightmarish bureaucratic tangle". The problem arose because the Romanian cup final was scheduled to be played a week after the draw for the European inter-club competitions.

Officials at the International Football Federation (FIFA) headquarters in Geneva said that Romania sent in the names of both teams due to play in the cup final, Universitatea Craiova and Politehnica Timisoara, but the rules did not allow this to be considered as an official entry.

That prevented Universitatea Craiova, which reached the semi-finals of the UEFA Cup last year, from taking part in the Cup-Winners' Cup, the second most prestigious European club competition.

## Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 28th July, 1983

### CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

The portents are that you will have to encourage a person around you to take a business opportunity during this coming week, which would mean a change very much for the better for them. It seems quite likely that either you or someone you are with will be given a summons for parking or driving some time during this week. Better for this person to take it and pay it rather than argue.

### AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

As far as your personal life is concerned, a member of the opposite sex, with the initial 'R' or 'L' should be of great assistance to you during this coming week, especially when it comes to dealing with a rather difficult person around you. You would be well advised to hold your ideas workwise back this week, for they will be appreciated better later on. At home, something new which is mechanical will take up a lot of your interest.

### PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

Romance appears to be very well starred for you throughout this coming week, and the fact that someone lets you know how they feel about you, makes everything else go with a swing. At work, past work which you may have done may have to be done again this week, due to someone misplacing certain documents, but you should reap better results from the new work. Finances appear to improve quite a lot now.

### ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

Where your home life is concerned, you could be just a little worried over the health of a near one during this coming week, but you will soon find that this should prove to be nothing of a very serious nature, and they will soon be fit and well again. At work, you would do well to ignore a working colleague who tries to spread discontent this week. Their trouble is that they are bringing their home affairs to business.

### TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

Your week ahead appears to be excellent in most directions, but you would be very well advised to make absolutely certain that you shut your mind and ears to the gossip of a person around you who chatters too much. In the working field, the indications are that you should hear of someone either leaving or retiring from business this week, which in turn should put you in the position to give good news to a loved one.

### GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

All appears to go very well where your working life is concerned, but you may have to show some patience with a member of the opposite sex personally, because they will be living on their nerves, and in consequence, may be rather irritable. The indications are that most people will be demanding your attention during this coming week, but you will be feeling very happy about this.

### CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

Push ahead with your ambitions during this coming week, for during the absence of a colleague, you should be able to make your point and turn this to your advantage. Where finances are concerned, it would appear that this could be an expensive week for you in more than one way, so in certain instances, make sure that your purchases are bargains. Some news you receive about an elderly person will more than please you.

### LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

Where your working life is concerned, you would be very well advised to try being the listener during this coming week, for you could hear something which would be very much to your advantage. Do not accuse someone around you of being deceitful or dishonest during this week, for it would be difficult to prove, and you could very easily be wrong. Your financial position should be quite comfortable now.

### VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

At home, the indications are that you could find yourself having to be quietly firm with a person around you, who is being rather extravagant — otherwise, you have a fairly routine week in most directions. Most people around you will be showing a helping hand, which is just as well, for you may not be feeling absolutely one hundred per cent where your health is concerned this week — nothing serious.

### LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

In the domestic field, all goes well for you, but you would be well advised to try your best in a diplomatic manner, not to allow someone at business to bulldoze you into a quick decision or action. Around mid-week, you could receive news about a youngster which should delight you. Also, your partner should be able to let you know that the way is clear for you to go ahead with plans for changes which you may have in mind.

### SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

You could find yourself having to use all your powers of persuasion with a near one during this coming week, regarding an investment which they are rather doubtful of making, but which would be very good. Just stick to routine in most directions during this coming week, for there will be slight irritations from certain quarters. Where social activities are concerned, you appear to be very busy in this field.

### SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

A private hobby of yours could prove to be quite remunerative for you should you wish it during this coming week. Work otherwise appears to go quite normally. At home, you could find yourself being asked to accommodate an unexpected visitor some time around mid-week, but at the same time, you will be very pleased to see them. In your romantic life, the indications are that you could meet an extremely attractive member of the opposite sex.

### Thursday 28 July

Birthday Greetings to You. There is a promise of romance for the younger ones amongst you. It could be a lasting one, and in all cases, there should be a very lively line up of social events. Colours that will be lucky for you are blue and rose pink.

Travel is indicated around mid-November. This could change quite a number of your plans, but if you decide to make the journey, you will gain useful introductions and make many new friends.

The money situation should improve as the year advances, and this is likely to become extremely comfortable, but don't rush too quickly into family commitments.

### Friday 29 July

Birthday Greetings to You. Prepare yourself for a rather strenuous year, but you will find people around you very willing to be of assistance, and the road to success is clear.

You will have to guard against jealousy during the coming month, for you could well spoil a very promising association if you let yourself get too agitated.

On the money side, you have every sign of gaining steady from now on. Don't give way to the temptation of lending to a good friend. It would only cause trouble for you in the end.

With your usual careful handling, a great deal of family trouble will be avoided next month. By your actions, you will receive the utmost admiration and loyalty from the older members.

### Saturday 30 July

Birthday Greetings to You. Family events may take up quite a lot of your time during the next month and some of September, so you must be prepared to put your hand in to help with any arranging which has to be done. However, you should enjoy the planning just as much as the actual events which appear to be extremely successful.

For the past few weeks, you may have worried about your money situation, but from now onwards, there is every indication that things will brighten up considerably, and soon you will be feeling much more secure than you do at the moment.

Travel and romance are linked for you during this coming year, and it is most probable that the young and eligible ones will be engaged or married by their next anniversary.

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## Birthday Information Charts

### Monday 1 August

Birthday Greetings to You. Emotionally, it will certainly be a very exciting year. In some cases, there may be the revival of an old love that has been growing cold.

Those among you who enjoy travel and new experiences will have an urge to move into a new environment, and try your luck there, but it will save some unhappiness and frustration if you first get expert advice.

Just recently, you may have been worried about some family problems, but there is every indication that this trouble should now start to clear up and you will feel much happier.

The irritations which you may have been meeting in your last twelve months should now have reached an end, and you should, therefore, have a much clearer mind to be able to meet opportunities which are strongly indicated for you in the near future.

### Tuesday 2 August

Birthday Greetings to You. For the married ones amongst you, both stability and planning for residential changes are indicated, whilst the eligible ones should be faced with having to choose between two folk of the opposite sex.

There are times when you are rather apt to hesitate a little too much, and therefore lose what could otherwise be a good opportunity. During the next twelve months, try to remember that if one does not occasionally take a chance, one does not get there.

You will find yourself getting your own way in many respects during this coming year. About mid-October, you will hear the most encouraging news and financially, be much more secure than of late.

### Wednesday 3 August

Birthday Greetings to You. If you allow someone in a very responsible position to guide you, you may make a decision very soon that will gain much promotion and financial security.

Your family life will be very strong this coming year. You will find yourself relying upon one particular member of the family.

Your health should be watched rather carefully during the next month, but after that, it will steadily improve, and by your next anniversary, you will be feeling 100 per cent fit.

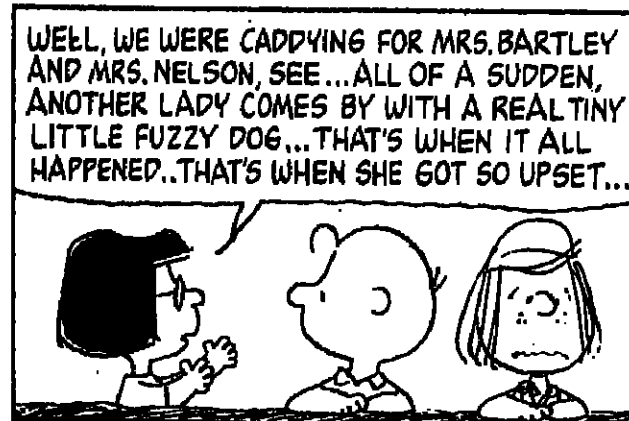
Intuition should prove to be one of your most important points in the year ahead, for your unconscious self could be telling you what course of action to take. You would do well to listen to it, for it may help you to make the right choice whenever you are confronted with a difficult decision.

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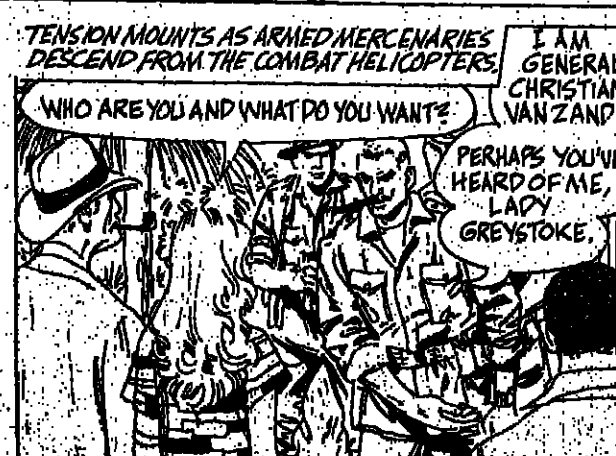
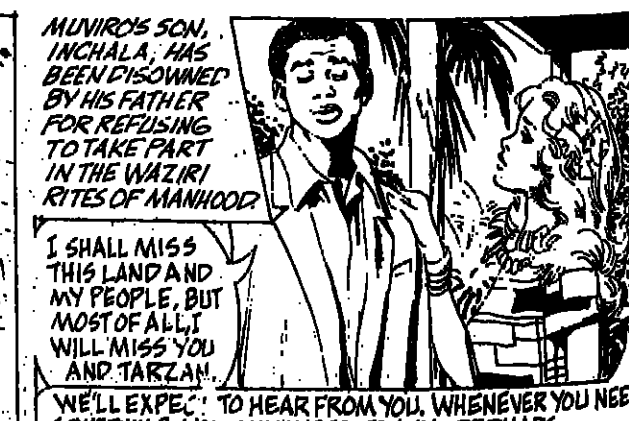
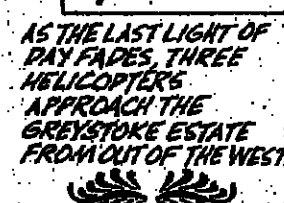


PEANUTS  
featuring  
"Good ol'  
Charlie Brown"  
by SCHULZ

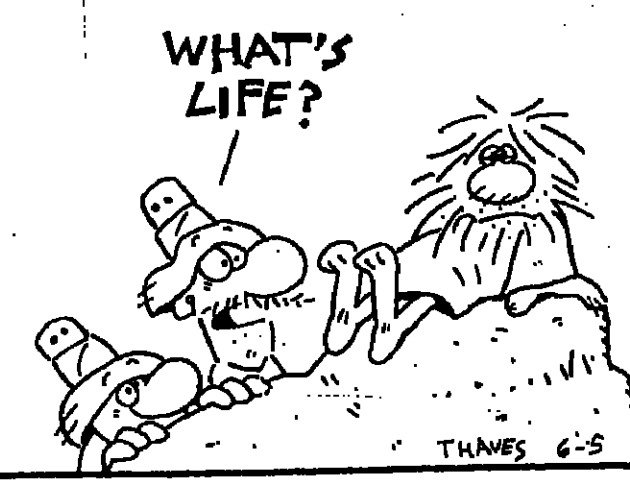
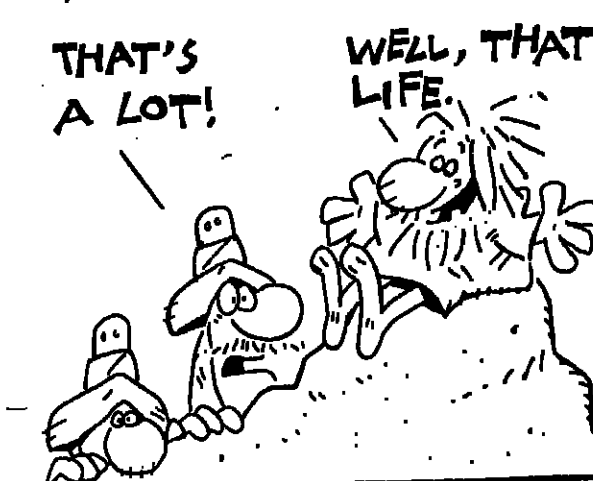
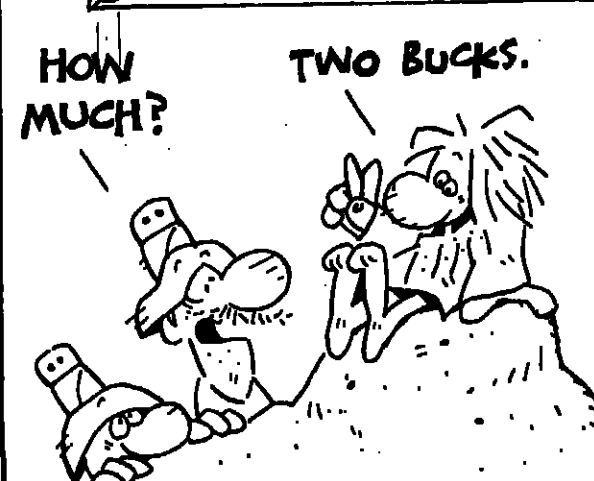
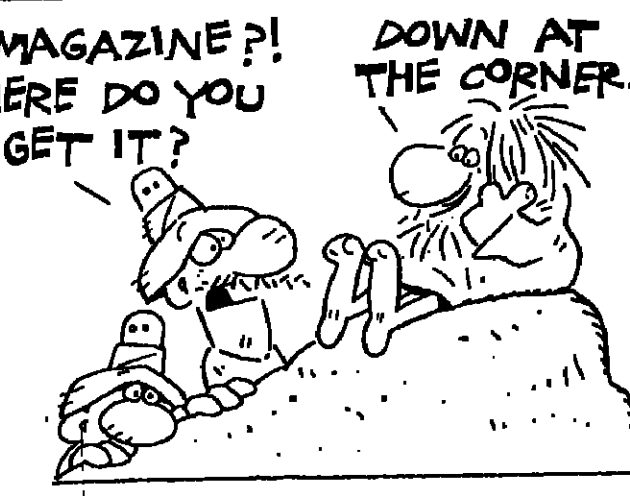


# Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS



# FRANK<sup>AND</sup>ERNEST



## A large, stylized title "GARFIELD" in a bold, outlined font. Below the title, the cat Garfield is shown lying down, looking up at the title with a thoughtful or perhaps slightly annoyed expression, resting his chin on his paw. The background is filled with several five-pointed stars of varying sizes, some of which appear to be floating or falling. The entire scene is framed by a simple rectangular border.

